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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

A continued increase in industrial employment in Canada was shown at the beginning of August, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,211 firms, each with a minimum of fifteen employees. These firms employed 903,060 persons on August 1, as compared with 898,766 on July 1. The increase was somewhat less than that registered on August 1, 1926, but the employment index number, at 109.2 on August 1, was higher than in any other month since the record was instituted in 1920; on July 1, 1927, it stood at 108.4 and on August 1, 1926, 102.5, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it was 104.2, 96.3, 94.7, 100.2, 93.1 and 88.9, respectively. These index numbers are computed with the staffs employed in January, 1920, as base=100. The returns represent all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business undertakings. Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada indicated a slight decline in the volume of business transacted during July in comparison with the figures recorded both for June, 1927, and July, 1926. At the beginning of August the percentage of unemployment among members of local trade unions stood at 3.3 as compared with percentages of 3.2 at the beginning of July and 2.3 at the beginning of August, 1926. The August percentage is based on reports received by the Department of Labour from 1,569 local trade unions with a combined membership of 167,648 persons.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was \$10.93 at the beginning of August, as compared with \$10.92 for July; \$11.10 for August, 1926; \$10.84 for August, 1925; \$10.19 for August, 1924; \$10.53 for August, 1923; \$10.44 for August, 1922; \$11.44 for August, 1921; \$16.42 for August, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.41 for August, 1918; and \$7.68 for August, 1914. On wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon prices in 1913 as 100 was slightly higher at 152.3 for August, as compared with 152.0 for July; 154.0 for August, 1926; 158.9

for August, 1925; 156.8 for August, 1924; 153.5 for August, 1923; 151.7 for August, 1922; 165.5 for August, 1921; 250.2 for August, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 202.8 for August, 1918.

The time loss due to industrial disputes in August, 1927, was greater than during July, 1927, but less than during August, 1926. Thirteen disputes were in existence at some time during the month, involving 4,894 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 13,339 working days. Corresponding figures for July, 1927, were: thirteen disputes, 1,923 workpeople and 8,803 working days, and in August, 1926, fourteen disputes, 4,326 workpeople and 34,800 working days.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907

During August the Department received three new applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Act. Full particulars of the proceedings during the month are given on page 939 of this issue. An outline of the proceedings during the past year, and since 1907, will also be found in the same section.

British Columbia adopts Old Age Pensions

A proclamation was published in the *British Columbia Gazette* on August 25, declaring that the Old Age Pensions Act, which was passed at the last session of the provincial legislature (Statutes of 1926-27, chapter 50), took effect on August 17, 1927. This Act enabled the provincial government to enter into an agreement with the government of Canada pursuant to the provisions of any measure that might be enacted by the Dominion Parliament relating to Old Age Pensions, and authorized payment of one-half of the amount of such pensions by the province. Reference was made in the April issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* (p. 374-377) to the subsequent adoption of an Old Age Pensions Act by the Dominion Parliament, the cost of such pensions to be divided equally between the Dominion government and the respective provincial governments.

The same issue of the *British Columbia Gazette* contained also certain regulations which have been made by Order in Council under the authority of section 7 of the federal Act relating to Old Age Pensions, as follows:

1. The Workmen's Compensation Board is authorized and directed to keep such records, books, and accounts of the receipts and expenditures under this Act as may be necessary; to pay pensions monthly by bank cheque; and to do all such other acts and things as are incidental, conducive, or necessary to the proper administration of the said Act and the "Old-age Pensions Act," being chapter 35 of the Statutes of Canada, 1927, and the regulations made thereunder, and to the operation of the pension scheme therein contained.

2. Every person who makes application for a pension shall complete such forms and furnish such evidence and proofs of his claim from time to time as may be required by the Workmen's Compensation Board.

3. The Workmen's Compensation Board shall be entitled to obtain without charge from any Government department any available information they may deem necessary in the administration of the "Old-age Pension Act," chapter 35 of the Statutes of Canada, 1927, and the "Old-age Pension Act," chapter 50 of the Statutes of British Columbia, 1926-27.

The Honourable Peter Heenan, federal Minister of Labour, visited the province of British Columbia during the month of August, and conferred with the provincial government in regard to the inauguration of a system of old age pensions in the province under the authority of the above-mentioned federal and provincial legislation.

Question of protective legislation for female employees

The British House of Commons on July 19 refused a private member leave to introduce a bill designed to repeal the section of the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act,

1926, prohibiting the employment of women in painting buildings with white lead paint. This subject was mentioned in a note in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, September, 1926 (page 847), in connection with the discussions on the latter measure; and a somewhat similar controversy in the United States between the advocates of equal treatment for women in industry and those in favour of special protective legislation was noted in the issues for April, 1926 (page 308), and June, 1926, (page 531).

Miss Margaret Bondfield, defending the protective principle in the British House, said as follows:—"We have never raised this question of special regulations for women unless we have had direct experience of the necessity for such regulations, and it seems a very amazing thing that all the objections to protective legislation should come from women who are

not themselves working women. The main argument is that it is going to restrict the field of women's employment. I do not think that is a sound argument at all. Since we have had our Factory Regulations, since we have improved the conditions of women's work by protective legislation, there are more, and not fewer, women working in connection with these trades, and with regard to experts' opinion (*i.e.*, on the special liability of women to contract certain industrial diseases), I can quote just as many experts showing that the situation is as bad, or worse, in connection with this business in relation to women. In all these matters we have to exercise common sense. Those who represent the working-women are satisfied, by investigation and expert evidence, as well as by practical day-by-day experience of the workshops, that lead poisoning can be abolished, and ought to be abolished, and if we have to wait some time longer for men to get rid of this evil, then we will not wait so long before women will get rid of it."

Industrial and Labour Information, published by the International Labour Office, Geneva, contained the following note on this subject in its issue of August 15:—

"The question of the protection of women wage earners has been the subject of considerable discussion during the past two generations. The main question at issue has always been: Should conditions of labour be the same for men and women, or should women workers enjoy special protective legislation? The International Women's Suffrage Alliance holds that any preferential system of international legislation as regards women might, despite its temporary advantages, become a real instrument of tyranny, and might result in limiting the numbers of working women in certain undertakings and diminishing their chances of obtaining high wages. On the other hand, the International Council of Women decided recently that no action concerning the legislative protection of women's work should be undertaken without previous consultation with the women workers' organizations concerned.

"In this connection attention may be drawn to the resolution adopted unanimously by the International Conference of Women Workers held in Paris at the end of July last, attended by the representatives of the organizations of fourteen countries. In this resolution the working women assert their fixed determination to secure the triumph of their claims for the protection of women workers in all branches of women's work. The claims in question cover a variety of subjects. They deal with the pro-

tection of the woman in her capacity as a worker. They extend to all protective labour measures, such as those connected with the eight-hour day, factory inspection, sickness insurance, freedom of association, minimum wages, etc. They deal also with the protection of the woman worker in her capacity as a woman, and special attention is drawn in the resolution to the necessity of the ratification of the Washington Convention concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth, and concerning the employment of women during the night. They also deal with the subject of the extension and enforcement of the various Recommendations of the International Labour Conference concerning the employment of women in certain unhealthy industries and in agriculture."

Cost of Workmen's Compensation in Canada

Professor H. Michell, of McMaster University, Toronto, contributes to the August issue of *Industrial Canada* a study of the cost of workmen's compensation

in the Canadian provinces. This article is one of a series of studies of the practical effects of some of the principal groups of provincial labour laws. The April issue of this GAZETTE contained a note on the effects of minimum wage legislation, and the issue for June referred to an article on the results of workmen's compensation in Canada, of which the present article is a continuation.

The diverse character of the industries in the various provinces, from the standpoint of risk, makes it difficult to reach definite conclusions as to the comparative cost of compensation. "The very high cost of compensation, for instance, in New Brunswick," Professor Michell points out, "is due to the fact that such dangerous occupations as lumbering, mining and stevedoring form so large a bulk of the province's industrial activity. Sawmills in New Brunswick with a payroll of \$2,903,000, paid in 1925 an assessment of 4.5 per cent of that payroll, or \$130,617. Logging paid 4.25 per cent or a total assessment of \$119,563. The same is true for mining in Nova Scotia and British Columbia. In Ontario, on the other hand, while there are, of course, dangerous occupations, they do not bulk so largely in the whole."

Allowing, however, for this factor in the problem, the writer considers that the total burden on industry as a whole is evenly distributed over the various provinces. The conclusions reached in the study, which is accompanied by charts and tables, are as follows:—

"First, the Compensation Boards of the various provinces are functioning efficiently

and are providing for both employers and workpeople an admirable service in dealing with the harassing problems of compensation for industrial accidents.

"Second, the various provinces are probably afforded this service as cheaply as it is possible to obtain it. In view of the enormous amount of work entailed on the Boards and the great sums of money handled, the administration expenses are remarkably low and speak well for the efficiency of the system.

"Third, as population increases and the provinces become more and more industrialized, the amounts expended on compensation will proportionately increase, and the amounts paid in pensions will also increase.

"Fourth, as systems of compensation are always open to amendment by legislative action, and since legislatures show a constant tendency to be increasingly generous, there is always a danger that attempts will be made to revise scales of compensation upwards, in spite of the fact that experience has shown the existing scales to be fully high enough if malingering is not to be encouraged. It is very seldom, indeed, that any scheme of social amelioration becomes less and not more generous.

"Fifth, coupled with this is also the very natural and entirely legitimate tendency of those administering the Boards, as their experience grows, to permit the inclusion of a greater number of industrial risks and particularly industrial diseases, thus broadening the scope of the compensation given. For instance, in Ontario during 1926 three new diseases were added to the list on which compensation is paid, the most important of which was silicosis, a disease contracted by miners, caused by silica in the rock being worked upon. To widen the scope of compensation paid in this manner is an invariable and, indeed, quite unavoidable tendency.

"Sixth, as wages increase the cost of compensation increases and *vice-versa*. Thus, the average cost of all accidents in Ontario was \$213.26 in 1921, and \$180.60 in 1925, due of course, to the fall of wages. The average cost of all accidents in the future will, therefore, fluctuate with the wages paid.

"Lastly, in the system of government control of workmen's compensation we have a system undoubtedly superior to any that has yet been devised."

Labour "turnover" in lumbering industry in Ontario

In the *Canada Lumberman* for August 15, Mr. William C. Millar of Fort William, Ontario, suggests remedies for the serious conditions existing in the lumbering camps in western Ontario as the result of the rapid labour

turnover. Last winter, he states, was one of the worst on record for men "jumping their jobs." "Before the labour market will ever be stabilized in the woods, operators will have to devise some means to make the work less seasonal by supplying work in summer camps. Labourers will have to be trained to a point where they can secure wages on a par with that paid other lines in these days of high cost of living. The best camps will have to be built with some of the necessary conveniences and social comforts as supplied to the town workers. It does not seem that the lumbering interests can stand any more expense just now owing to the poor conditions of affairs in the forest products market, and as the pulp interests will be using 80 per cent of the labour in this district, it looks to me to be a matter which will concern them more than any other industry and to them I look for a solution of the labour problem."

Mr. Millar illustrates his proposals with one or two examples showing how the supply of labour has been stabilized when employing companies have provided labour during the slack period of the year, he says: "From figures secured it has been found that of the big companies operating in this district, the Indian Lake Lumber Company of Osaquan had the least trouble with their men quitting. This can be accounted for owing to the fact that a big percentage of their lumberjacks are engaged during the summer in the sawmill at Osaquan, where a thriving community has grown up around the industry. This season's figures gives the number of children in Osaquan as 85, the parents of every one being employed by the company. It is regrettable that more companies cannot or do not follow the splendid community system inaugurated by this company from which all benefit."

The writer commends the action of the Ontario Government which recently threw open for homesteading the Sibley peninsula on which the Provincial Paper Mills Limited had been taking out pulpwood. Handpicked homesteaders were brought in from Denmark and most of them were successful in building comfortable homes, but some were handicapped by lack of sufficient funds.

Mr. Millar recommends that this policy should be adopted generally as a means of stabilizing employment in the lumber industry. He believes that the lumber companies could easily absorb the produce of the farms for supplies and in addition would have the services of these settlers during the winter months. Commenting on the leasing by the Ontario Government of large tracts in the Nipigon Reserve the writer suggests that the

plan might be tried out there if the land is of agricultural value.

"Social wage" policy of American Federation

A new wages policy was adopted by the American Federation of Labour at its annual convention in 1925, when it was declared that "Social inequality, industrial

instability and injustice must increase unless the workers' real wages, the purchasing power of their wages, coupled with a continuing reduction in the number of hours making up the working day are progressed in proportion to man's increasing power of production."

The new policy is outlined by President William Green in the August issue of the *American Federationist*. It represents the third phase in the Federation's effort to secure adequate wages for labour. In the earliest period the aim of organized labour was to secure higher money wages. The second period began with the advance in the price of commodities. At that stage organized labour learned that the value of wages depended on the purchasing power of money, and adopted the policy of seeking increases in "real wages." The third period began when labour perceived, in the words of President Green, that "higher real wages from a social point of view do not improve the situation of the worker if productivity increases more than real wages." Enlarging on this theme the president continues: "Higher productivity without corresponding increase of real wages means that the additional product has to be bought by others than the wage-earner. This means that the social position of the wage-earner in relation to other consumers becomes worse, because his standard of living will not advance proportionately with those of other groups. Deteriorating social position, that is, declining purchasing power of the mass of the wage-earners in relation to the national product brings about industrial instability which will develop into industrial crisis. The American Federation of Labour is the first organization of labour in the world to realize the importance of the factor productivity in economic society. It no longer strives merely for higher money wages; it no longer strives merely for higher real wages; it strives for *higher social wages*, for wages which increase as measured by prices and *productivity*. This modern wage policy lifts the movement to an absolutely new level. For higher real wages meant only: betterment of the economic position—while higher social wages mean: betterment of the economic and *social* position of the worker. The modern wage policy guarantees an active but stable development of industrial society."

Low paid employees fewer in British Columbia

The effect of the British Columbia minimum wage laws in reducing the relative number of low-paid employees in the province is noted in articles elsewhere in the present issue.

According to the annual report of the Deputy Minister of Labour for 1926, the number of wage-earners receiving under \$18 a week, or less than \$3 a day, fell from 10,803 to 6,978, a reduction of 35.13 per cent. Wage-earners receiving from \$18 to \$30 a week, or from \$3 to \$5 a day, grew in number from 51,370 to 58,758, a rise of 14.38 per cent, and those receiving \$30 a week or over increased from 33,268 to 34,567, or 3.90 per cent. The changes appear to have been fairly general, affecting most of the industrial groups. The largest increase was shown by the laundries, cleaning and dyeing group. On the other hand the most marked change in the weekly average of any group was a reduction of \$2.85 in smelting, but this was the result of an arrangement made during the year by which wages rise and fall with the fluctuations in the prices of metals.

Male minimum wages in British Columbia

The first report of the Board of Adjustment which administers the Male Minimum Wage Act of British Columbia forms part of the Annual Report

of the Provincial Department of Labour for 1926, which is reviewed on another page of this issue. The Board's first order under this Act, fixing the lower limit of wages in the lumbering industry at 40 cents an hour,* went into force on November 1, 1926, and was therefore operative for only two months of the period covered by the report. Before they issued the order the Board estimated that 24 per cent of all lumber workers in the province were receiving less than 40 cents an hour, and it was believed that it would mean an increase in pay for nearly 9,000 workers. The order was expected to result, to some extent, in stabilizing the labour employed in this industry. "It had come to the notice of the Board," the report states, "that there was a large body of white labour employed in the industry at low wages, and that these men, having no higher rates of pay in prospect, had not regarded this work as their permanent calling. This had meant the absence of an incentive to attain a higher degree of efficiency, and also frequent changes of personnel, both of which conditions had been a liability rather than an asset to the industry."

Another expected result of the order was the lowering of the proportion of oriental workmen employed in the industry. The Board states that there was common testimony that the greater efficiency of the white worker entitled him to a rate of pay one-fourth higher than the wages of the oriental. It therefore seemed reasonable to expect that "if an employer found himself obliged to pay his oriental workers 40 cents an hour, he would be willing to pay his white workers more, or, alternatively, that a large additional number of white workers would be introduced into the industry." That the Board's expectation was justified may be seen from the fact that while in 1925 there were 55.20 per cent of white employees and 44.80 per cent of orientals in the industry, in November, 1926, there were 65.70 per cent of white employees and 34.30 per cent of orientals.

The main provisions of the Male Minimum Wage Act are summarized as follows:—"The administration of the Act is in the hands of the Board of Adjustment, whose duty it is to ascertain the wages paid to employees in the various occupations and fix a minimum wage. This is to be made legally effective by the issue of an order or orders by the Board, and after the date specified in the order it becomes illegal for an employer to pay an employee a wage less than the minimum. Exceptions may be made in the case of employees classified as handicapped, or part-time employees, or apprentices, but for each such individual a permit is to be given by the Board, authorizing the payment of a wage less than the ordinary minimum wage; and the number of employees to whom such lesser wage is paid may be limited. Penalties of fine or imprisonment are provided in case of violation of the Act, and an important clause is the one which enables an employee, having been paid less than the legal minimum wage to which he is entitled, to recover from his employer, in a civil action, the amount by which he has been underpaid, with costs."

The report contains an account of the legal proceedings arising out of the challenge made by certain employers in the province to the validity of the first order (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1927, page 120, etc.).

Hours of work in British Columbia shipbuilding industry

The Board of Adjustment which administers the "British Columbia Hours of Work Act, 1923," recently announced that the eight-hour day rule would be strictly enforced in the shipbuilding yards in the province. *Industrial Canada*, the monthly publication of the Cana-

* LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1926, page 948.

dian Manufacturers' Association, in its August issue, anticipates that this policy will affect the Japanese boat building industry, which had grown to considerable proportions in the province, as many Japanese fishermen have turned to boat building, being unable to secure fishing licenses. These men work, it is stated, for longer hours and for less pay than white labour, and consequently their employers were in a position to underbid the white employer on the building of seine boats and other fishing crafts. *Industrial Canada* remarks that "the new eight-hour day regulations will require all boat builders to adhere strictly to that principle and this will mean that Japanese yards will have to pay higher wages to their carpenters. Consequently the orientals will not be in such an advantageous position in future to underbid 'white' yards. The situation is being closely watched by the Division and no stone will be left unturned to assist our shipyard members in this respect."

State enterprise in Australia

Tasmania, appearing in the July number of the *International Labour Review*. The writer describes Australia as a fertile soil for legislative experiment. From the development of natural resources and public utilities State endeavour has expanded to cover a very wide field. There are two main types of State enterprise. The largest and most expensive undertakings are those designed to extend and to encourage land settlement. The other main type is associated with public works and springs from the "day labour" system of direct construction by the State. Both types of enterprise are well distributed throughout Australia, and Queensland has also shopkeeping enterprises for the protection of the consumer. A classification of State endeavours shows the following divisions: 1. Land settlement and its requirements; 2. Transport facilities—roads, railways, tramways, shipping; (3) Other public utilities to facilitate or protect private enterprise; (4) Banking and marketing; (5) Subordinate enterprises chiefly to supply state requirements; (6) Enterprises to assist or protect the ultimate consumer; (7) Enterprises intentionally socialistic.

The strictly trading enterprises, as a rule, have proved successful financially, but the undertakings designed to encourage private enterprise have been more expensive to the State. According to the writer, State enter-

prise has been a useful check on contractors in special classes of work where quality was more important than the lowest money cost. On the other hand, state undertakings have tended to check the growth of voluntary co-operation. Faced with any problem, the first impulse of the Australian, it is stated, is to clamor for government action. As far as labour conditions are concerned there is little difference between the state and the private employee. Trade unions are fostered by labour governments, which follow the policy of "closed shop" and "preference to unionists". The advantages of greater security of employment and, in some cases, of pension rights, are the only material advantages enjoyed by the state employee over his privately employed neighbour.

The writer notes a tendency for governments to rush in and out of business enterprises without sufficient prudence and without adequate provision for elasticity in management. Considering the absence of any special form of administration the enterprises on the whole proved successful.

The writer believes that the cautious economist will be slow to endorse any proposal for a further extension in Australia of state enterprise, unless the strongest reasons for such extension are established. He suggests the urgent need for an examination of administrative methods, not because state enterprise is necessarily less efficient than private enterprise, but because the normal administrative methods of government are not suited to it.

Conciliation and arbitration in Norway

The Norwegian government recently amended the Labour Disputes Act and also re-introduced compulsory arbitration. This action came as the result of protracted negotiations for a settlement of disputes in the mining, metal, textile and boot and shoe industries, all of which proved abortive. Under the Labour Disputes Act of 1915, the National Conciliator could prohibit a strike or lockout where serious danger to the public interest was involved, and any such strike or lockout, entered upon before the compulsory conciliation proceedings prescribed by the Act had terminated, was declared to be illegal and the parties thereto were liable to a fine of from five to 25,000 kroner. A number of temporary acts prescribing compulsory arbitration were passed each year until 1922, when the measure lapsed until revived by the new Act. The terms of the Labour Disputes Act remain substantially the same as those

of the Act of 1915, but the former provision that an association must have at least twenty-five members to be considered a trade union is repealed, and the Labour Court is to consist of a president and six members instead of four as under the earlier Act. The president and members are to be appointed by the Crown for three years. An added section provides that when a ballot is taken on a conciliation proposal the organization shall take steps to enable all members to become acquainted with the proposal in its entirety, and information regarding the numbers that voted for and against the proposal must be supplied.

The Compulsory Arbitration Act provides that, in a case where conciliation has failed and where a strike is liable to endanger important public interests, the Crown may order that it be settled by compulsory arbitration which may be confined to such points at issue as cannot be settled by conciliation. The court is to consist of five members, a president and two members appointed by the Crown, and two members nominated respectively by the Norwegian National Federation of Trade Unions, and the Norwegian Employers' Association. The president is appointed for the period of validity of the Act and the other members for each case as it arises. An award of the Arbitration Court will be valid for a period not exceeding two years, and is subject to re-examination if during that time conditions undergo changes which may be regarded as important in determining the wages provisions of an award.

Family endowment in New South Wales

After a controversy extending over several months between the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, the Family Endowment Act of New South

Wales was passed in March 1927. The Act is based on the principle that the living wage for adult male workers shall be declared for a husband and wife only instead of (as previously) for a husband, wife and two children. It will not therefore come into effect until after the declaration of the living wage for a man and wife without children has been made by the Industrial Commission of New South Wales. The Act provides for the payment to mothers of five shillings a week for each child for the maintenance, training and advancement of children under 14 years of age. The allowance may be continued up to 16 years in case of children incapacitated from earning a living by reason of a physical or mental defect. Various conditions must be satisfied before the allowance

becomes payable. At the date when the claim to an allowance is made the mother and children must have been residents of New South Wales for two years; allowances are not payable to mothers of illegitimate children or to mothers in receipt of widows' pensions; children of an alien father are excluded unless born in Australia; families with an income equal to the living wage for one year, plus £13 for each child under 14 years of age, are not eligible for an allowance. The Finance (Family Endowment Tax) Act, 1927, provides that employers shall pay into a newly constituted family endowment fund amounts equal to three per cent of their total wages bill, and from this fund the family allowances will be paid.

The family allowance is a social experiment which has attracted wide attention in recent years. It is generally held that the subject is one which concerns the state rather than the employer. Since the state is primarily concerned with the well-being of the family, any endeavour to shift the responsibility to the employer would almost inevitably lead to a preference for unmarried workmen. However, one of the early steps in the direction of family endowment was taken by the employers in the coal fields of South Wales, who recently introduced family wages (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1925, page 864). The system has also made considerable progress on the continent of Europe, especially in France and Belgium. (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1925, page 864.)

Industrial Health Exhibit at Rotterdam in 1928

A section on industrial health, safety, sickness and psychotechnic is being arranged as a part of the Dutch Industrial Exhibition which will be held

next year at Rotterdam (Holland) from June to September. A large hall will be provided for this purpose. A committee has been created, consisting of Dr. N. M. Josephus Jitta, president of the advisory committee on Health, 1st vice-president; C. J. Ph. Zaalberg, Director General of Labour, 2nd vice-president; Eng. R. A. Gorter, Director of the Prevention Museum at Amsterdam; Dr. W. R. M. Kranenburg, medical adviser of the Central service of inspection of labour; Prof. J. G. Sleeswijk, professor of industrial health at the Technical University of Delft; Dr. A. H. Vossenaar, chief medical officer of mines at Heerlen; Dr. J. Sanders, of Rotterdam; F. W. Drijver, mandatory of the "Bankassociatie at Rotterdam".

This division of the exhibition will consist of a scientific section and a commercial section. In the commercial section special accommodation will be provided, as far as possible and when space will permit, for those who deal in articles of interest to the four groups above mentioned. Firms who intend to exhibit articles in this special section may communicate right now with the First Secretary, Dr. J. Sanders, Heemraadsingel 240, Rotterdam.

Employers in the shipbuilding industry in Great Britain are reported to have offered to co-operate with the employees' union in establishing an index in accordance with which wages will rise or fall automatically in accordance with the ability of the industry to pay.

A magistrate in Ontario recently commented on the low wages paid by some farmers to their hired men. In the case before him a young Englishman who had been in the country less than three months had worked for a farmer at a wage of \$20 a month, but had failed to obtain payment in full. The magistrate pointed out that first-rate work could not be expected from an employee in return for such a wage, and he would listen to no complaint regarding the man's work.

The Department of Mines of Canada has published the first of a series of twelve pamphlets designed to outline the activities of its various branches and the services they perform. These services are described as follows: Geological and topographical mapping of Canada's mineralized areas; investigations of Canada's mineral resources, and of economic methods of production, marketing, and utilization; research work in ore dressing and metallurgy, fuels and fuel testing, ceramics, etc.; regulation of manufacture, testing, storage and importation of explosives; maintenance of a national museum of natural history, mineralogy, geology, and ethnology.

The League of Nations' Secretariat at Geneva has issued a series of publications describing the various phases of the League's organization and their functions. They are intended for general purposes of information and are not official documents. One of these booklets, entitled "The League of Nations: its Constitution and Organization", records the members of the League, the conditions of admission and withdrawal, its action and finances. It briefly outlines the main constitutional organs of the League, namely, the Assembly, the Council, and the Permanent

Secretariat, and describes its two essential branches, the Permanent Court of International Justice and the International Labour Organization. Another booklet, entitled "A Survey", gives a résumé of the work of the League and what it has accomplished in the solution of various problems. The third booklet is entitled "The Permanent Court of International Justice" and gives a detailed account of this organization, tracing the events that led to its formation, describing its procedure and personnel, since its first meeting in 1922. A fourth publication entitled "Social and Humanitarian Work" outlines the measures adopted to restrict the drug traffic and the traffic in women and children. It deals with the repatriation of war prisoners and outlines relief work carried on among Russian and near East refugees.

The Mining Association of Great Britain, on behalf of its constituent associations, recently approved an undertaking to restrict the outside recruiting of workers for the industry. The agreement provides that no member of the association shall engage any person over 18 years of age, otherwise than as a student, in any of a specified list of occupations unless that person had a least a week's experience in that occupation before April 30, 1926. This restriction does not apply where an employer has notified an Employment Exchange of the vacancy and has failed to obtain an applicant. When in such a case an outsider is recruited, however, the employer is requested to forward particulars to the nearest Employment Exchange. These restrictions, which are destined to help the local miner, do not apply to disabled ex-service men.

The number of assisted passages to Canada from Great Britain and Northern Ireland in connection with agreed schemes under the Empire Settlement Act was 1,898 during July, as compared with 1,966 to Australia, and 504 to New Zealand. The total departures from Great Britain this year to the end of July numbered 19,710 to Canada; 18,267 to Australia; and 331 to New Zealand. During the entire period from the inception of the scheme in 1922 to the end of 1926 there were 40,862 departures from Great Britain to Canada, as compared with 111,716 to Australia and 34,404 to New Zealand. The statistics to date for the present year show an increase in the trend of immigration to Canada. There have been over 1,500 more departures to Canada than to Australia from Great Britain during the present year, whereas formerly the majority of assisted emigrants from the United Kingdom emigrated to Australia.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

THE employment situation at the end of August was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

From Nova Scotia it was reported that recent storms had damaged the apple crop to a considerable extent, it being estimated that in the vicinity of a million dollars less would be received as a result. In this province the grain harvest was proceeding satisfactorily. While fish were plentiful, heavy storms were temporarily demoralizing this industry. A fair amount of construction work was being carried on, particularly at Halifax where all works under way were progressing satisfactorily. Manufacturing was stated to be normal, with the iron and steel group at Sydney reported as fair. Activity in the coal mining industry was fairly good. A shortage of applicants for female domestic work was reported, with a fair demand for workers in this class. Trade throughout Nova Scotia was rather good, while transportation activity was fair.

In New Brunswick damage to crops by storms was reported; reports were received of a blight on the potato crop, which appeared serious in some districts. Logging activities had not yet begun, but the prospects were promising, and some small orders were being received. With the close of the salmon fishing season towards the end of August, activities in the fishing industry experienced somewhat of a lull. Manufacturing appeared to be rather brisk, and improvements in some lines were reported. Construction was proceeding satisfactorily with a fair volume of work under way. Trade appeared to be active, with improvements reported. Transportation was normally brisk, although the decline in the tourist traffic was affecting it to some extent. The demand for women domestic workers continued to be rather satisfactory.

Farm workers were in brisk demand in the Province of Quebec. The demand for bush workers had started, and the prospects were for a very busy season. The principal lines of manufacturing were reported as in a very healthy condition, especially in Montreal. The demands for workers for the building and construction industries increased generally throughout this province during August. Transportation was active, while trade, especially retail, was reported as good. The demands for female domestic workers were numerous, with the usual shortage of applicants.

The harvest excursions took many farm workers away from the Province of Ontario,

and while harvesting at the end of August was nearing completion, there was some demand for workers to replace those who had left, and some local shortages were reported. Reports on the building and construction industries were not uniform throughout the province. Some centres reported construction as slackening off, due to the completion of contracts, while others reported a considerable activity with temporary shortages of some classes of skilled workers. Toronto, Hamilton and some other centres reported better prospects this year in the matter of fall and winter building. The metal mining industries continued steady. While manufacturing did not show any noteworthy changes, the tendency seemed to be rather in the direction of improvement than toward a slackening off. As usual, demands for women domestic workers in Ontario were reported as fairly numerous. Generally speaking, employment conditions throughout this province seemed to be in a rather satisfactory state, and compared with the year previous an improvement was noticeable.

The arrival of farm help from Eastern Canada at Winnipeg was the largest single factor in the employment situation in Manitoba at the end of the month. The demand for harvest workers was steadily increasing, but to date no shortage of labour had developed. Building tradesmen in the City of Winnipeg were busy owing to the fair volume of work proceeding, while the Brandon office reported having filled orders for highway and railway labour. Orders for casual labour, especially at Winnipeg, were fairly numerous, but they were readily filled. The usual seasonal shortage of women domestic workers was reported.

As grain cutting became general in Saskatchewan, local shortages of harvest workers developed, but the shortage was not general and not acute, and a further arrival of Eastern harvesters was looked to as a solution of the problem. Demands for railroad construction labour to replace workers having left to engage in harvesting were fairly heavy. From Moose Jaw a local shortage of carpenters and bricklayers was reported, but generally speaking there was no shortage of construction workers throughout the province. Calls for general labour for odd jobs were not numerous, and there were plenty of applicants. The usual heavy demands for women domestic workers, with the shortage of applicants customary at this particular season, were reported.

While grain cutting in Alberta would not become general till early in September, de-

mands for farm hands were heavily increasing, and some local shortages were reported. Requests for construction workers were being received in fair volume, and the usual difficulty in filling railroad construction orders, due to the competition of harvest employment, was developing. From Drumheller it was stated that certain coal mines were about to re-open, but generally this latter industry remained slack. Demands for women domestic workers were increasing with local shortages reported. Employment conditions throughout Alberta

seemed very favourable, stimulated chiefly by harvesting operations.

Judging by the demands for workers, the logging industry in British Columbia showed a slight improvement. Though the calls for workers for the metal mines were light, this industry remained normal. Building and construction were rather active, with some centres in the Coast Province reporting all tradesmen as busy. Toward the close of the month orders for railroad construction labour seemed to be on the increase. Manufacturing was rather

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1927			1926		
	August	July	June	August	July	June
Trade, external, aggregate..... \$		172,155,516	208,229,997	181,332,805	200,204,844	210,912,014
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$		91,368,667	101,029,386	89,669,575	88,610,048	91,513,173
Exports, Canadian produce..... \$		79,395,041	105,678,453	90,621,419	110,325,650	118,168,590
Customs duty collected..... \$		14,028,030	15,632,219	13,722,633	12,750,236	13,935,414
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$		2,678,428,944	2,879,703,851	2,446,244,992	2,424,355,669	2,684,156,996
Bank clearings..... \$		1,544,000,000	1,655,000,000	1,403,506,917	1,444,014,544	1,469,252,796
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		174,406,053	177,611,562	167,047,033	171,515,803	166,371,587
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,379,013,600	1,380,325,581	1,383,116,753	1,329,909,816	1,328,225,287
Bank loans, commercial, etc., \$		1,016,832,036	1,027,186,517	945,274,265	941,501,878	931,548,713
Security Prices, Index Number—						
Common stocks.....	184.2	176.1	175.2	152.8	147.5	144.3
Preferred stocks.....	108.2	105.3	106.1	97.1	96.3	95.7
Bonds.....	111.1	111.1	111.0	109.5	109.7	109.6
Prices, Wholesale, Index number.....	152.3	152.0	153.5	153.9	156.2	155.7
Prices, Retail, Family budget..... \$	21.11	21.10	21.05	21.32	21.30	21.31
Business failures, number.....	146	143		140	167	
Business failures, liabilities..... \$	1,680,886	1,783,084		1,715,844	2,059,121	
Employment Index Number, Employers' pay roll figures.....	109.2	108.4	105.9	104.2	103.7	101.0
Unemployment percentage (trade union members).....	*3.3	*3.2	*5.2	*2.3	*4.1	*4.9
Immigration.....		122.88	18,052	13,946	16,227	12,191
Building permits..... \$		16,511,011	18,399,858	11,874,552	18,683,415	18,672,238
Contracts awarded..... \$	29,881,000	37,401,200	52,631,900	31,696,000	33,865,000	54,186,000
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	63,234	50,997	69,437	58,780	67,232	70,854
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	77,479	55,250	59,940	45,674	64,847	81,277
Ferro alloys..... tons	4,839	4,510	4,418	3,085	2,931	3,038
Coal..... tons		1,229,104	1,443,085		1,347,627	1,387,040
Silver ore shipped from Cobalt lbs.	850,849	585,602	1,017,280	1,490,496	2,182,459	1,661,679
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.		230,570,219	261,159,106	201,172,456	225,258,489	257,444,993
Railway—						
Car loadings, revenue, freight..... cars	250,924	249,792	242,633	235,208	240,391	251,744
(1) Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	17,032,530	16,582,136		16,594,147	16,899,209	
Operating expenses..... \$			18,554,823	16,356,535	17,235,261	17,754,170
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... \$		16,028,713	15,270,904	16,630,173	16,598,421	15,533,968
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines \$		12,901,927	13,006,451	12,324,798	12,677,285	12,706,864
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			2,156,781,126	2,047,223,917	2,212,815,616	2,382,719,017
Newsprint..... tons		162,564	170,590	162,545	163,037	158,601
Automobiles, passenger.....			16,470	12,782	12,953	18,818
Index of physical volume of business.....		††139.3	150.8	134.4	134.1	138.4
Industrial production.....		††152.7	161.8	139.9	147.5	153.4
Manufacturing.....		††141.6	159.4	134.6	145.6	151.9

*Figures for end of previous months. †Bradstreet. ‡Maclean Building Review. §For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue. **Figures for four weeks ending August 27, 1927, and corresponding previous periods. ***The index of the physical volume of business includes, forestry, mining, manufacturing, employment in wholesale and retail trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes consumers' goods and producers' goods. ††Preliminary. (1) Excluding lines east of Quebec.

quiet. The number of harvest workers despatched to the Prairie Provinces had substantially improved the British Columbia employment situation, with the result that there was very little unemployment in evidence.

EMPLOYERS' REPORTS Employment at the beginning of August showed a further moderate increase, according to reports compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,211 firms. These firms employed 903,060 persons, as compared with 898,766 on July 1. This advance involved a rather smaller number of workers than that registered on August 1, 1926, but the index number, at 109.2 on the date under review, was higher than in any other month since the record was instituted in 1920; on July 1, 1927, it stood at 108.4, and on August 1, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it was 104.2 96.3, 94.7, 100.2, 93.1 and 88.9, respectively.

Somewhat greater activity was shown in all provinces except Quebec, where the situation was practically unchanged. In the Maritime Provinces, the increase was not as pronounced as that indicated on August 1, 1926, when the index was much lower. Manufacturing was decidedly slacker, chiefly owing to the completion of the season's work in fish-canning, and logging was also seasonally quiet, but the trend of employment was upward in construction, mining and transportation. In Quebec, little general change was shown, manufacturing construction, services and trade reporting increases, while logging and transportation were slacker. In Ontario, there were gains in transportation, construction and trade, but the fluctuations were generally small. In the Prairie Provinces, the most pronounced improvement was in construction, but manufacturing, trade and mining were also more active; on the other hand, transportation recorded large reductions. In British Columbia, continued gains were registered, mainly in manufacturing, logging, mining, construction and services.

Employment in Quebec, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, including the other Border Cities, and Winnipeg advanced, while the tendency was unfavourable in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver. Montreal showed the first decline in employment so far recorded in 1927; construction and trade registered decided improvement, but manufacturing and transportation released workers. In Quebec, further but smaller gains were noted, principally in manufacturing and transportation. In Toronto, manufacturing, especially of electrical goods, showed seasonal dullness, while transportation and construction recorded

heightened activity. In Ottawa, the largest gains were in lumber mills, although construction was also busier. In Hamilton, manufacturing registered decided improvement, and construction also afforded more employment. In Windsor and the Other Border Cities, partial recovery from the losses noted in the preceding month was made, automobile works and construction registering larger working forces. In Winnipeg, there were general increases in manufactures, construction and trade. In Vancouver, manufacturing and transportation reported curtailment of operations, while construction was more active.

Further moderate gains were made in manufactures, chiefly in fruit and vegetable canning, lumber, tobacco, distilled and malt liquor, pulp and paper, building material and electric current plants, while fish-preserving, electrical appliance, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal factories recorded reductions. Logging continued to show seasonal dullness, and transportation was also slacker. On the other hand, mining, communications, construction and maintenance, services and trade reported continued advances.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of August.

TRADE UNION REPORTS Unemployment among local trade unions at the close of July was in practically the same volume as in the previous month, according to the returns tabulated from 1,569 labour organizations with 167,648 members, 5,466 of whom, or a percentage of 3.3, were without work at the end of July, as compared with 3.2 per cent in June. The situation was slightly less favourable than in July last year, when 2.3 per cent of the members were idle. Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta unions reported slightly improved conditions as compared with June and Quebec, Saskatchewan and British Columbia small declines in employment. In New Brunswick there was no change in the percentage of idle members. When making a comparison with the returns for July last year, the trend of employment in Nova Scotia and Alberta was upward during the period under review. British Columbia reported the same percentage of unemployment, and in the remaining provinces there were moderate contractions.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in more detail a summary of unemployment as reported by local trade unions at the close of July.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS. During the month of July, 1927, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 30,854 references to positions and effected a total of 29,521 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 21,403, of which 17,554 were of men and 3,849 of women. The placements in casual work numbered 8,118. The offices of the Employment Service were notified of 31,955 vacancies, of which 23,398 were for men and 8,557 for women. Applications for work were registered from 28,668 men and 10,016 women, a total of 38,684. A slight decrease is shown in the volume of business transacted when the above figures are compared with those of the preceding month and also with the records of July a year ago, the reports for June, 1927, showing 33,540 vacancies offered, 42,462 applications made and 31,266 placements effected, while in July 1926 there were reported 37,851 opportunities for employment, 42,763 applications for work and 33,970 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of July, 1927, may be found elsewhere in this issue.

PRODUCTION IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES. Some figures indicating the recent movement of trade and industry are given in the table on page 934.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported that, compared with the high level attained during preceding months, the volume of Canadian business showed moderate recession in July. Most of the important statistical series indicating the trend of industrial activity were lower in July, even after correction was made for seasonal tendencies. The index of the physical volume of business maintained in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 139.3 in July compared with 150.8 in the preceding month. Greater activity was shown in the mining industry while the placing of a large contract gave the building industry an appearance of a large volume. Merchandise imports showed an increase after adjustment for the change in the price level. Employment in wholesale and retail trade indicated a good distribution of commodities, although car loadings showed recession. The chief declines were shown in manufacturing, in forestry and in bank debits placed on a physical volume basis by the elimination of the price factor.

A weighted index of the physical volume of sixteen commodities, intended to indicate the trend of activity in the manufacturing plants of the Dominion was 141.6 in July, according to a preliminary estimate, compared with

159.4 in the preceding month. The index for July was lower than in any other month of the present year, being slightly below the level of January and February and 13 per cent less than the average from March to June. As an adjustment is made for seasonal variation in the preparation of the index, the decline in July was irrespective of the usual summer dullness. The imports of crude rubber showed an important increase, amounting to 4,710,000 pounds, compared with 3,478,000 pounds in the same month last year. Slight increases were also shown in the inspected slaughtering of cattle, while the imports of wool were slightly in excess of the preceding month, but this factor is at a comparatively low level. The decline in the output of automobiles was due to special conditions in the industry, but the decline in the primary iron and steel industry was unmistakable. The decline in newspaper production was also pronounced and the imports of raw cotton declined, though in good volume. The production of pig iron during July, 1927, amounted to 50,997 long tons. This output was 17 per cent less than the 69,437 tons made in the previous month, and 14 per cent under the 67,232 tons reported for July a year ago.

The output of coal from Canadian mines during June increased 11 per cent from the production for the preceding month, but it was 44 per cent greater than the average for June in the past five years. The figures were 1,443,085 tons in June as against 1,305,359 tons in May and an average of 1,002,195 tons during the five preceding years.

Of the coal-producing provinces Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia showed increases in production as compared with the preceding month and as compared with the average for the same month in the five preceding years.

Men employed in the coal mines of Canada during June numbered 25,717, of whom 19,739 worked underground and 5,978 on surface, as compared with a total of 25,549 in May, of whom 19,579 worked underground and 5,970 on surface. Production per man was 56.1 tons in June as against 51.0 tons in May. During June the production per man per day was 2.4 tons, which was the same as in May. The tonnage lost was largely due to "lack of orders."

BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of the building permits issued by the municipal authorities in sixty-three cities in Canada during the month of July, 1927,

amounted to \$16,511,011, as compared with \$18,399,858 in the preceding month, and \$18,683,415 in July, 1926.

The *McLean Building Review* estimates the total value of the construction contracts awarded in Canada in August, 1927, at \$29,-881,000. Of this amount \$10,220,800 was for residential buildings; \$9,530,400 for business buildings; \$7,542,200 for engineering construction, and \$2,587,600 for industrial construction. The apportionment of contracts awarded by provinces during August, 1927, was: Ontario, \$11,944,500; Quebec, \$9,677,900; British Columbia, \$3,730,100; Prairie Provinces \$3,690,100, and the Maritime Provinces, \$838,400.

The "contemplated new construction" in Canada during August, 1927, according to the same *Review*, totalled \$34,990,000, \$10,888,500 of this amount being for residential buildings; \$8,657,700 for business buildings; \$8,550,100 for industrial buildings, and \$6,893,700 for engineering construction (including bridges, dams and wharves, sewers, watermains, roads streets and general engineering).

The total value of construction contracts awarded in the Dominion during the January-August period, 1927, was \$272,086,000, and was classified as business buildings, \$93,923,600; residential construction, \$81,027,700; public works and utilities, \$66,847,000, and industrial work, \$30,287,700. The distribution by provinces during the same period was: Ontario, \$120,650,400; Quebec, \$87,016,300; the Prairie Provinces, \$37,187,600; British Columbia \$20,545,900 and the Maritime Provinces, \$6,685,800.

EXTERNAL
TRADE

A summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of National Revenue shows that in July, 1927, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to \$91,368,667, as compared with \$101,029,386 in June, and \$88,604,911 in July, 1926. The domestic merchandise exported amounted to \$79,395,041 in July, 1927, as compared with \$105,678,453 in June, 1927, and \$110,325,650 in July, 1926.

The chief imports in July, 1927, were: iron and its products, \$21,419,165; fibres, textiles and textile products, \$14,425,276, and non-metallic minerals and products, \$13,222,424.

The chief exports in the same month were in the group of wood, wood products and paper, \$24,865,331; agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$16,329,564, and animals and animal products, \$14,286,015.

In the four months ending July, exports of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly

foods were valued at \$140,742,767; wood, wood products and paper, \$92,171,586, and animals and animal products, \$44,132,669.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in August, 1927, was greater than during July, 1927, but less than during August, 1926. There were in existence during the month thirteen disputes, involving 4,894 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 13,339 working days, as compared with thirteen disputes in July, involving 1,923 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 8,803 working days. In August, 1926, there were on record fourteen strikes, involving 4,326 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 34,800 working days. Two of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to August terminated during the month and the three strikes and lockouts reported as commencing during the month also terminated during August. At the end of August, therefore, there were on record eight strikes and lockouts, affecting 282 workpeople, not including those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected but which had not been formally called off.

Prices

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five, in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities, was \$10.93 at the beginning of August, as compared with \$10.92 for July; \$11.10 for August, 1926; \$10.84 for August, 1925; \$10.19 for August, 1924; \$10.53 for August, 1923; \$10.44 for August, 1922; \$11.44 for August, 1921; \$16.42 for August, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.41 for August, 1918; and \$7.68 for August, 1914. Seasonal increases occurred in the prices of eggs, butter and cheese. The prices of rolled oats, veal and tea were also higher, while declines occurred in the prices of beef, mutton, fresh and salt pork, bacon, rice, beans, prunes, sugar and potatoes. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$21.11 at the beginning of August, as compared with \$21.10 for July; \$21.32 for August, 1926; \$21.05 for August, 1925; \$20.57 for August, 1924; \$21.03 for August, 1923; \$20.88 for August, 1922; \$21.98 for August, 1921; \$26.60 for August, 1920; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$21.20 for August, 1918; and \$14.41 for August, 1914. Fuel and rent were practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was slightly higher at 152.3 for August, as

compared with 152.0 for July; 154.0 for August, 1926; 158.9 for August, 1925; 156.8 for August, 1924; 153.5 for August, 1923; 151.7 for August, 1922; 165.5 for August, 1921; 250.2 for August, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 202.8 for August, 1918. In the classification according to chief component materials five of the eight main groups advanced, while three declined. The Vegetables and their Products group was substantially lower, advances in the prices of corn, oats, flax, shorts, tea and rubber being more than offset by lower prices for wheat, barley, rye, flour, potatoes and sugar. The Iron and Its Products group was lower, due mainly to a decline in the price of pig iron. The Non-

Metallic Minerals and their Products group also declined, due to lower prices for brick. The groups which advanced were: the Animals and their Products group, because of advances in the prices of eggs, butter, cheese and hogs, which more than offset declines in the prices of cattle, hides and fresh meats; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, because of higher prices for raw cotton, cotton products, flax, jute and hessian; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, due chiefly to advances in the prices of some lines of lumber; the Non-Ferrous Metals group, due to higher prices for copper, lead and brass, which more than offset declines in the prices of silver and antimony; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group.

Over-Production in the Coal Industry in Europe

The prevailing situation in the British coal-fields has been painted in dark colours by several labour members in the British House of Commons, who severely criticised the Government for its inaction. The Secretary of the Mines Department in his reply to the debate stated that the main cause of the trouble was over-production of coal throughout the world. As a result of the British strike, he said, seven months' supplies of British coal were excluded from the markets of the world, with the consequence that people adopted substitutes and other countries got an opportunity to increase their production. In spite of all that, there had been a wonderful recovery of British export trade, as owing to the lower cost of production, British pits had been better able to enter into competition abroad.

The *Manchester Guardian Commercial* of July 17 observes that this all-round over-production and war of price-cutting cannot be contemplated with any satisfaction; that it points logically to some form of international agreement, and to a realization that energies should be bent on making a more efficient industry, even if on a contracted scale; and that wasteful international competition, causing fiscal retaliations, is not good business.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* of June 11 discussed the international coal situation as follows: "The reappearance of the British coal crisis is a sign that the world coal crisis still prevails and is beginning once more to become acute now that the beneficial effects of Great Britain's six months' deficiency are at an end. The world's over-production of coal is increasing. And the struggle of the different countries to maintain or to extend their share in the total production is being increasingly felt from month to month. Competition on the

export markets is growing. And as in many cases this competition can only exist with the help of dumping prices, the desire is growing everywhere that the home markets should be shut off from the export markets and that the former should be utilised, by a maintenance of prices, to compensate for the lack of profits in the latter. The efforts of the Ruhr coal industry to secure preferential tariffs for the North Sea districts, in which English coal predominates, is an example of this tendency. Another is the new French Decree prescribing a system of State licences for imported coal."

Mr. W. T. Layton, editor of the *Economist*, in a recent article in the *Manchester Guardian*, commented on the statement that owing to industrial disputes 300 million working days had been lost in Great Britain during the years 1910-1925. "The total of the sixteen years," he wrote, "is of course colossal, but if we would keep a sense of proportion it is well to remember that it is only about one day per year per worker, whereas the time lost per head through sickness and disablement is five or six days per head, while idleness due to unemployment amounts to a still larger figure."

On July 1 the British Columbia Electric Railway Company gave effect to two "plans" for the benefit of employees of five years standing. Under the first plan the company agrees to advance loans for home building at low rates of interest, repayment to be made monthly or semi-monthly. The second plan provides for death benefits covering each employee to the extent of \$1,000, payable to the beneficiary if the employee dies while still in the company's service. Nearly 3,300 men and women will benefit by these arrangements.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907, DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1927

DURING the month of August three applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the terms of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, were received in the Department of Labour as follows:—

- (1) From certain employees of the Corporation of the City of Vancouver, being fire fighters, members of City Fire Fighters' Union No. 18, International Association of Fire Fighters. Approximately 200 employees were stated to be directly affected by the dispute, which grew out of the employees' request for increased wages. The industry in question not being one to which the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act primarily applies, a Board could be established only upon the consent of the employer as well as the employees. At the close of the month the Department had not been as yet informed if joint consent was forthcoming in this case.
- (2) From certain employees of the Dominion Power and Transmission Company, Limited, being linemen, high tension trouble men, groundmen, shopmen, armature winders, machinists, wiremen and helpers, etc., members of the Canadian Electrical Trades Union,

Hamilton branch. The dispute related to wages and working conditions, 60 employees being directly affected and 300 indirectly. A Board was established, Messrs. Colin G. Snider, K.C., and John L. Counsell, K.C., of Hamilton, Ont., being appointed Board members on the recommendation of the employing company and employees, respectively. The Board had not been completed at the close of the month.

- (3) From the British Columbia Electric Railway Company and certain of its employees, being members of Divisions Nos. 101, 109 and 134, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The application in this instance was made jointly by the employer and employees. The dispute related to wages and working conditions, and the number of employees directly affected was given as 1,700. A Board was established, Messrs. A. G. McCandless and Percy R. Bengough, of Vancouver, B.C., being appointed Board members on the recommendation of the employing company and employees, respectively. The chairman had not been appointed at the end of the month.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907

THE tables presented below summarize the proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1927, and from March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1927.

I. TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM APRIL 1, 1926, TO MARCH 31, 1927.

Industries affected	Number of applications for Boards received	Number of Boards established	Number of strikes not averted or ended
I. Disputes affecting mines, transportation and communication and other public utilities—			
(1) Mines—Coal.....	1	0	0
(2) Transportation and communication—			
(a) Steam railways.....	5	5	0
(b) Street and electric railways.....	2	2	0
(c) Express.....	1	1	0
(d) Shipping.....	2	2	0
(e) Telegraphs.....	2	0	0
(f) Telephones.....	1	0	0
II. Disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act.....	5	1	0
Total.....	19	11	0

II. TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM MARCH 22, 1907, TO MARCH 31, 1927.

Industries affected	Number of applications for Boards received	Number of strikes not averted or ended
I. Disputes affecting mines, transportation and communication, other public utilities and war work—		
(1) Mines—		
(a) Coal.....	72	10
(b) Metal.....	20	5
(c) Asbestos.....	1	0
(2) Transportation and communication—		
(a) Steam railways.....	198	7
(b) Street and electric railways.....	108	7
(c) Express.....	12	1
(d) Shipping.....	34	0
(e) Telegraphs.....	23	1
(f) Telephones.....	8	0
(3) Miscellaneous—		
(a) Light and power.....	24	3
(b) Elevators.....	1	0
(4) War work.....	30	1
II. Disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act.....	130	2
Total.....	661	37

On March 31, 1927, results were still pending in connection with four applications concerning disputes between (1) the Shipping Federation of Canada and the Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited, and certain of their employees, being checkers and coopers, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees; (2) the Inverness Railway and Coal Company and certain of its miners; (3) the Canadian National Rail-

ways and certain of its employees, being clerks, freight handlers, warehousemen, passenger station employees, stores employees, stationary engineers, stationary firemen, classified and unclassified labourers in and around shops and warehouses, etc., as represented by the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees; (4) the British Columbia Telephone Company and certain of its employees, being members of Locals 230 and 310, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING AUGUST, 1927

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence during August was thirteen, the same number as in the preceding month. The time loss for the month was less than during August, 1926, being 13,339 working days, as compared with 34,800 working days during the same month last year.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
Aug. 1927.....	13	4,894	13,339
July 1927.....	13	1,923	8,803
Aug. 1926.....	14	4,326	34,800

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees at its commencement and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration, and disputes involving less than six employees, are included in the published record only when ten days' or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review.

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Ten disputes, involving 299 workpeople, were carried over from July, and three disputes commenced during August. Two of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to August terminated during the month, and the three strikes and lockouts commencing during August, also terminated during the month. At the end of August, therefore, there were on record eight strikes and lockouts, as follows; bakers, Montreal, P.Q.; ladies' clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.; men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.; electrotypers, Toronto, Ont.; blacksmiths, Saskatoon, Sask.;

stonecutters, Montreal, P.Q.; lathers, Montreal, P.Q.; and electrical workers, Vancouver, B.C.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, although the unions or organizations concerned have not yet declared them terminated. Information is available as to four such disputes, namely, cigarmakers at Montreal, March 24, 1925; men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q., July 28, 1926; fur workers at Winnipeg, Man., September 25, 1926; and plumbers at Windsor, Ont., April 5, 1927. The dispute involving moulders at Galt, Ont., which had been in existence since August 2, 1922, was called off by the union on August 18, 1927, no settlement having been reached.

Information regarding a cessation of work at Reserve, N.S., from July 25 to July 29, 1927, was received in the Department too late to be included in the August issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. This dispute involved approximately 1,200 men for three days, when coal miners employed in three collieries were on strike as a result of the suspension of two of their number who objected to a change in their working positions. The employer refused to reinstate the men in question and by July 29 the strikers had all returned to work.

A dispute of coal miners at Aberdeen, N.S., commencing about August 30, 1927, has been reported to the Department, but no particulars have as yet been received.

Of the disputes which commenced during the month one was against the discharge of employees, one for increase in wages, and one was a protest against the impending execution of two workmen in Massachusetts, U.S.A. Of the five strikes which terminated during the month two were in favour of the employers, two were partially successful and one is recorded as indefinite.

The following paragraphs give particulars in regard to certain disputes, in addition to information given in the tabular statement.

LADIES' CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS,

TORONTO, ONT.—In connection with this dispute, an alleged lockout from June 30, 1926, it has been reported that the pickets have been withdrawn from the establishment concerned,

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING AUGUST, 1927

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and Lockouts occurring prior to August, 1927.			
MANUFACTURING—			
<i>Vegetable Foods—</i>			
Bakers, Montreal, P.Q.....	54	1,404	Commenced May 1, 1927, for increase in wages. Underminated.
<i>Clothing (including knitted goods)—</i>			
*Ladies' clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	4	104	Alleged lockout, commenced June 30, 1926; enforcement of non-union conditions. Underminated.
Cap makers, Toronto, Ont....	3	78	Commenced August 27, 1926, for employment of union members only. Lapsed August, 1927, in favour of employers.
Men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, Que.....	42	1,092	Commenced June 4, 1927, against change to piece-rate system and to maintain union conditions. Underminated.
<i>Printing & Publishing—</i>			
Electrotypers, Toronto, Ont..	3	78	Commenced December 20, 1926, against discharge of employees for union activity. Underminated.
<i>Iron, Steel and Products—</i>			
Blacksmiths, etc., Saskatoon, Sask.....	4	104	Commenced May 17, 1927, for increase in wages and recognition of union. Underminated.
<i>Non-Metallic Mineral Products—</i>			
Stonecutters, Montreal, P.Q...	80	2,080	Commenced June 10, 1927, for increase in wages. Underminated.
CONSTRUCTION—			
<i>Buildings and Structures—</i>			
Lathers, Montreal, P.Q.....	50	1,300	Commenced June 6, 1927, for increase in wages. Underminated.
Painters, Toronto, Ont.....	14	84	Commenced June 6, 1927, for increase in wages. Terminated August 6, 1927. Partially successful.
Electrical workers, Vancouver, B.C.....	45	1,170	Commenced July 14, 1927, for increase in wages and shorter hours. Underminated.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during August, 1927.			
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners, Springhill, N.S..	250	250	Commenced Aug. 16, 1927, against discharge of employees. Terminated August 17, 1927, in favour of employers.
Coal miners, Glace Bay District, N.S.....	3,845	3,845	Commenced Aug. 22, 1927; protest against execution of two workmen in U.S.A. Terminated August 23, 1927. Indefinite.
CONSTRUCTION—			
<i>Buildings and Structures—</i>			
Plumbers, Toronto, Ont.....	500	1,750	Commenced Aug. 24, 1927, for increase in wages. Terminated Aug. 27, 1927. Partially successful.

*Reports indicate that the strikers have been replaced but there are still a number of employees out and on the strike benefit list of the union.

but that the union has not called off the dispute pending the result of legal proceedings instituted by the union against the employer for breach of contract in violating the agreement, and some workers remain on the strike benefit list.

CAP MAKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—In this dispute, beginning in August, 1926, the union demanded an agreement providing for the employment of union members only. The dispute appears to have lapsed during August, 1927, the employer having replaced the strikers some time ago and the strikers on the benefit list of the union having gradually secured work elsewhere.

ELECTROTYPERS, TORONTO, ONT.—Some of the employees involved in this dispute, which commenced on December 20, 1926, had secured work elsewhere temporarily, but in August they were again on the strike benefit list of the union.

PAINTERS, TORONTO, ONT.—As reported in the August issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, agreements were signed by the union and certain of the employers involved, providing for an increase in wages from 75 cents per hour to 85 cents, the union having demanded 90 cents per hour before the strike. On August 6 the union called off the strike. It has been reported that a large number of painters have been working for 75 cents per hour and some of the employers who had signed the agreement had notified the union that they were cancelling it.

COAL MINERS, SPRINGHILL, N.S.—A cessation of work occurred at Springhill, N.S., involving 250 men, who stopped work in sympathy with two miners suspended for loading dirty coal. A committee of the employees negotiated with the management and the men returned to work with the understanding that the case would be investigated. Some days afterwards the two employees suspended were permitted to return to work, having given assurance that they would in future send up clean coal only.

COAL MINERS, GLACE BAY DISTRICT, N.S.—Coal miners in a number of mines in this district ceased work on August 22 for one day as a protest against the impending execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, two workmen in the State of Massachusetts who were convicted of murder several years ago. It was stated that the stoppage occurred without union sanction. Representations in favour of a new trial had been made by various organizations and persons throughout the world, including a number of labour organizations and in several localities throughout the world workmen ceased work for one day in protest against the execution.

PLUMBERS, TORONTO, ONT.—Union plumbers at Toronto employed by about three hundred firms ceased work on August 24, 1927, a demand for an increase in wages from \$1 per hour to \$1.15 having been refused in negotiations for a new agreement. On August 29 an agreement was reached providing for the maintenance of the \$1 rate until May 1, 1928, and an increase on that date to \$1.12½ per hour.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue for February, 1927, as an addendum to the review of strikes and lockouts in Canada during 1926. The latter review included a table summarizing principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1918 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, so that for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The number of new disputes beginning in July was 22, involving (directly and indirectly) approximately 18,000 workpeople. In addition, 13 disputes involving about 7,000 workpeople which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of the month, so that there were 35 disputes involving about 25,000 workpeople in progress during the month. The time lost for all disputes was approximately 104,000 working days.

Of the 22 disputes beginning in the month, 7 were against reductions in wages, 6 arose on other wages questions, 5 on questions re-

specting the employment of particular classes or persons and 4 on other questions. Settlements were reached in the case of 22 disputes, 4 in favour of workpeople, 6 in favour of employers and 12 ended in compromises.

The strike of 2,000 coal miners which began in May, when the miners refused to work one shift on Saturday rather than 2 shifts on alternate Saturdays, and which dispute involved stoppages of work on Saturdays only, had not been settled at the end of July.

A strike of rivetters etc., employed in shipyards on the Clyde took place in June for an increase in piece rates. Work was resumed after three days but a claim was made for an increase of 25 per cent in piece-work rates. The employers refused the advance and about 3,000 rivetters again went out on strike on July 26 to enforce the demand. On August 3, work was resumed by instruction of the trade union in order that negotiations might be re-opened.

A general lockout involving 5,000 slipper operatives at Rossendale followed repeated threats of strikes for increases in wages at various firms and one actual strike for reinstatement of suspended employee. The lockout began July 20, and no settlement had been reached at the end of July.

New Zealand

During the first six months of 1927, there were 21 industrial disturbances involving 23 firms and 2,134 workers. The approximate loss in wages was £6,169.

United States

During June, according to preliminary figures, 67 disputes began in the United States, of which 52 involved 13,917 employees, making the average number of employees per dispute, 310. For May, revised figures are 114 disputes beginning during the month, of which 93 involved 20,621 employees. Of the 67 disputes beginning in June, 17 were in building trades, 11 in the textile industry, 9 in the clothing industry and the others in various other industries.

Bituminous Coal Miners' Dispute.—During the first week of August, the Governor of Ohio attempted to reconvene the Central Competitive Field joint conference, but was unsuccessful. The union expressed their willingness to attend, but the operators refused. Later in the month, several disturbances and riots occurred in Eastern Ohio, following attempts to open non-union mines. Several arrests were made, and a court order was granted restraining union officers and members from interfering with the operation of

the mines. In Central Pennsylvania a number of leading operators opened their mines on a non-union basis. In Indiana several small mines opened on union terms while other operators in this state and in Illinois, on the ground of continued poor market conditions, maintained their attitude that the reduced wage was necessary to meet competition. There was no change in the situation in the Southwest field.

Building Trades' Disputes.—During June, there were several important disputes in the building trades. A strike of bricklayers in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, took place for an increase in wages from \$1.62 to \$1.70 an hour with a 5-day instead of a 5½-day week. A compromise was reached by which the increase in wages was granted with a continuance of the 5½-day week. In Providence and vicinity, Rhode Island, 1,200 carpenters went on strike for an increase in wages from \$1.10 to \$1.25 per hour. During July a settlement was reached in Providence only, an increase to \$1.71½ being granted by employers. About 2,000 labourers and hod carriers also went out on strike at the same time as the bricklayers for an increase from 65 to 75 cents per hour, but no settlement of this dispute had been made at the end of June.

Belgium

During June, 12 strikes and 2 lockouts began, and 19 strikes which began before June were still in progress at the beginning of the month, making a total of 33 disputes in progress during the month. The number of workpeople involved was 13,290 and the time loss 261,395 working days. Of the 14 disputes beginning in the month, 7 were over wages questions and the others over various other questions. Settlements were reached in the cases of 18 disputes, 5 in favour of workpeople, 10 in favour of employers and 3 ended in compromises.

Czecho-Slovakia

The following table gives revised figures as to strikes and lockouts for the years 1921 to 1924 and preliminary figures for 1925 and 1926:

Year	Number of Disputes	Work-people directly and indirectly affected	Time loss in working days
1921.....	453	222,718	2,251,732
1922.....	288	331,229	3,975,098
1923.....	248	209,179	4,713,790
1924.....	334	98,117	1,361,775
1925.....	294	166,727	1,482,857
1926.....	150	37,287	464,383

Finland

During June, 25 disputes were in progress, involving 103 workpeople and causing a time loss of 13,189 working days.

During July, 24 disputes were in progress involving 114 workpeople and causing a time loss of 12,328 working days.

Germany

The number of strikes and lockouts ending in the year 1926 was 365 affecting 2,872 establishments. The number of workpeople involved was 91,205 directly and 5,304 indirectly and the time loss 1,404,875 working days. Disputes are classified by causes as follows: 315 over wages questions, 26 over questions as to hours of work and 117 for other causes. Where two or more causes may be assigned to any one dispute, the dispute is classified under each heading. The results of the disputes were as follows: in the case of 81 disputes involving 6,529 workpeople, the workpeople were successful; in the case of 158 disputes involving 71,362, the workpeople were partially successful; in the case of 126 disputes involving 13,314, the workpeople were unsuccessful.

Netherlands

In the year 1926, 212 disputes began involving 9,100 workpeople and 594 establishments. The number of working days lost in all disputes in progress during the year was 281,300.

During May, 1927, 26 disputes began involving 598 workpeople.

During June, 1927, 9 disputes began involving 637 workpeople.

Poland

In the year 1926, there were 583 strikes affecting 2,681 establishments and 143,581 workers and resulting in a time loss of 1,382,133 working days. Classified by causes, 488 strikes involving 108,820 strikers arose out of questions of wages, 36 strikes involving 14,142 concerning hours and conditions of work, 8 involving 1,483, concerning recognition of unions, 44 involving 8,759 against discharge of employees, 5 involving 10,344 were political or sympathetic strikes and 2 involving 33 strikers were owing to other causes. The results were as follows: 395 strikes involving 83,998 strikers ended in complete or partial success to the strikers, 175 strikes involving 48,175 were unsuccessful and in the cases of 13 strikes involving 11,408 strikers, the results were unknown.

TRADE DISPUTES AND TRADE UNIONS ACT OF GREAT BRITAIN

THE provisions of the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions bill as introduced in the British House of Commons on April 4, were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1927 (page 523). Many important changes were made in the bill during its passage through Parliament, and the Act received the Royal Assent on July 29. The following summary of the Act, as finally passed, is taken from the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for August, 1927.

Strikes and Lockouts

Section 1 declares a strike illegal if it

- (i) has any object other than or in addition to the furtherance of a trade dispute within the trade or industry in which the strikers are engaged; and
- (ii) is a strike designed or calculated to coerce the Government either directly or by inflicting hardship upon the community.

An illegal lockout is defined in exactly similar terms; and it is declared illegal to commence, or continue, or to apply any sums in furtherance or in support of, any such illegal strike or lockout.

A trade dispute is not to be deemed to be within a trade or industry unless it is a dispute between employers and workmen, or between workmen and workmen, in that trade or industry which is connected with the employment or non-employment, or the terms of the employment, or with the conditions of labour, of persons in that trade or industry. Without prejudice to the generality of the expression "trade or industry," workmen are to be deemed to be within the same trade or industry if their wages or conditions of employment are determined in accordance with the conclusions of the same Joint Industrial Council, Conciliation Board, or other similar body, or in accordance with agreements made with the same employer or group of employers.

Penalties are provided against any person who declares or instigates an illegal strike or lockout, or incites others to take part in or otherwise acts in furtherance of such a strike or lockout; but it is provided that no person shall be deemed to have committed an offence under this section or at common law by reason only of his having ceased work or refused to continue to work or to accept employment. The provisions of the Trade Dis-

putes Act, 1906, and of the second proviso to Section 2 (i) of the Emergency Powers Act, 1920, are not to apply to any act done in contemplation or furtherance of an illegal strike or lockout; but no person is to be deemed to have committed an offence under any regulations made under the Emergency Powers Act, 1920, by reason only of his having ceased work or having refused to continue to work or to accept employment.

Section 2 provides that no person refusing to take part, or to continue to take part, in an illegal strike or lockout shall be subject to expulsion from any trade union or society, or to any fine or penalty, or to deprivation of any right or benefit to which he or his legal personal representatives would otherwise be entitled, or liable to be placed in any respect either directly or indirectly under any disability or at any disadvantage as compared with other members of the union or society. This section is made retrospective as respects any strike or lockout since the 1st May, 1926, which is declared illegal by the Act.

Picketing

Section 3 declares it to be unlawful for one or more persons (whether acting on their own behalf or on behalf of a trade union or of an individual employer or firm, and notwithstanding that they may be acting in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute) to attend at or near a house or place where a person resides or works or carries on business or happens to be, for the purpose of obtaining or communicating information or of persuading or inducing any person to work or to abstain from working, if they so attend in such numbers or otherwise in such manner as to be calculated to intimidate any person in that house or place, or to obstruct the approach thereto or egress therefrom or to lead to a breach of the peace. "To intimidate" is defined as meaning to cause in the mind of a person a reasonable apprehension of injury to him or to any member of his family or to any of his dependants or of violence or damage to any person or property; and the expression "injury" includes injury to a person in respect of his business, occupation, employment, or other source of income, and includes any actionable wrong. It is also declared unlawful for one or more persons, for the purpose of inducing any person to work or to abstain from working, to watch or beset a house or place where a person resides or the approach to such a house or place.

Political Funds

Section 4 provides that it shall not be lawful to require any member of a trade union to make any contribution to the political fund of a trade union unless he has given notice, in a prescribed form, of his willingness to con-

tribute thereto. Contributions to the political fund must be made separately from any contributions to the other funds of the union.

Civil Servants

Section 5 prohibits established civil servants from being members, delegates, or representatives of any organization of which the primary object is to influence or affect the remuneration and conditions of employment of its members, unless the organization is an organization of which the membership is confined to persons employed by or under the Crown and is an organization which complies with such provisions as may be contained in the regulations for securing that it is in all respects independent of, and not affiliated to, any such organization as aforesaid the membership of which is not confined to persons employed by or under the Crown or any federation comprising such organizations, that its objects do not include political objects, and that it is not associated directly or indirectly with any political party or organization.

Employment Disabilities

Section 6 makes it unlawful for any local or other public authority to make it a condition of the employment or continuance in employment of any person that he shall or shall not be a member of a trade union, or to impose any condition upon persons employed by the authority whereby employees who are or are not members of a trade union are liable to be placed in any respect either directly or indirectly under any disability or disadvantage as compared with other employees. It is also made unlawful to make membership or non-membership of a trade union a condition of any contract with a local or other public authority. Another subsection of this section provides penalties against any person employed by a local or other public authority who wilfully breaks a contract of service with that authority, knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that the probable consequence of his so doing, either alone or in combination with others, will be to cause injury or danger or grave inconvenience to the community.

Injunctions

Section 7 empowers the Attorney-General (in Scotland, the Lord Advocate) to apply for an injunction to restrain any application of the funds of a trade union in contravention of the Act.

Definitions

Section 8 defines a "strike," for the purposes of this Act, as meaning the cessation of work by a body of persons employed in any trade or industry acting in combination, or a concerted refusal, or a refusal under a common

understanding, of any number of persons who are, or have been, so employed, to continue to work or to accept employment. "Lockout" is defined as meaning the closing of a place of employment or the suspension of work, or the refusal by an employer to continue to employ any number of persons employed by him in consequence of a dispute, done with a view

to compelling those persons, or to aid another employer in compelling persons employed by him, to accept terms or conditions of or affecting employment. A strike or lockout is not to be deemed to be calculated to coerce the Government unless such coercion ought reasonably to be expected as a consequence thereof.

LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1926

THE ninth annual report of the Department of Labour of British Columbia contains full information concerning industrial, labour, and governmental activities in the province during the calendar year 1926. The Department was established under an act of 1917. It has authority to require the trade unions, industrial societies and other organizations to supply information as to their rules and practices; to require employers to furnish reports as to their employees, that is, their names, occupations, wages, hours of work, etc.; and to obtain from any available source information as to the cost of living, and the relations of prices to labour and industrial conditions in the province. The Department administers the employment service and Factories Act. The Deputy Minister of Labour is *ex officio* the chairman of the Board of Adjustment under the Hours of Work Act of 1923, providing for an 8-hour working day in the industries of the province excepting those industries expressly exempted by the Board.

Industrial Conditions

The year 1926 is described as one of considerable progress, the pay-roll of the province reaching a record total. During the year 4,521 industrial employers sent returns to the Department, and in addition to these returns the Department made a careful calculation of the pay-rolls of employers who failed to report. On this basis an estimate totalling \$175,173,836, was made of the salaries and wages in connection with industrial operations in the province during 1926. This compares with \$159,959,820 for 1925, and with \$151,037,316 for 1924, the increase last year being nearly \$15,000,000. Nearly all the leading industries shared in these increases, substantial gains being recorded in the lumbering, contracting, coast-shipping, food-products, metal-mining, pulp and paper, and the various other manufacturing industries. The principal falling off was in the coal-mining industry, owing to circumstances which were, at least in part, temporary, as was evidenced by improved conditions dur-

ing the closing months of the year. The highest number of persons employed in industries generally was recorded in September and the lowest in January. The changes made in wage rates were mostly in an upward direction, and there was a slight increase in the general weekly average. The number of lower-paid wage-earners showed a considerable decrease.

The estimated pay-roll of the province in 1926 is divided by districts as follows: Greater Vancouver, \$63,833,346. Rest of Mainland, \$81,123,003; Vancouver Island, \$30,217,486. The 4,521 returns received were divided into twenty-five groups. Twenty of these show an increase over their pay-roll for 1925, the increase amounting to \$14,808,307. The remaining five groups show a decreased pay-roll, the decrease aggregating \$1,330,846. There is, accordingly a net increase in the twenty-five groups of \$13,477,360.

The building and contracting group, which showed such a marked advance in 1925 that many people doubted its ability to go any further ahead in 1926, made even greater strides in the latter year, the pay-roll of this industry going up \$1,700,000. The Lower Mainland, the region centering in the City of Vancouver, obtained the chief benefit of this expansion, but improved records came also from most of the other districts of the province; substantial increases were also recorded in shipping, the manufacture of food products, printing, oil-refining and the metal trades group. The lumbering industry made the most notable expansion during that year, nearly three millions being added to the pay-roll.

Of the industries showing a decline during the year, the most conspicuous was coal-mining. The reduction of its pay-roll by over \$600,000 is attributed partly to the severe competition of oil fuel in its various forms, and partly also to the extreme mildness of the winter 1925-26, necessitating less than the normal consumption of domestic coal. The explosives and chemicals groups and also the cigar and tobacco manufacturing industry show

a slight decrease. The wage payments of the various public utilities in the country show a reduction of nearly \$100,000. This is explained by the fact that in 1925 the returns from some of the operations included considerable payments for extension work.

Generally speaking, the large industrial companies in the Coast region nearly all paid larger totals under the head of wages in 1926 than in 1925. A comparison of the pay-rolls in the various industries for the past three years is given in the following table:—

Industry	1924		1925		1926	
	No. of Firms reporting	Total Pay-roll	No. of Firms reporting	Total Pay-roll	No. of Firms reporting	Total Pay-roll
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Breweries.....	26	574,933 86	27	607,093 14	33	777,755 68
Builders' materials.....	56	1,251,102 23	55	1,390,309 48	72	1,652,946 45
Cigar and tobacco manufacture.....	7	65,159 24	6	57,085 07	7	55,722 32
Coal-mining.....	22	7,599,643 78	21	7,475,214 61	27	6,847,756 57
Coast shipping.....	131	6,480,990 92	144	6,736,972 71	146	8,515,239 41
Contracting.....	855	12,270,425 17	982	13,343,560 02	1,191	15,046,488 07
Explosives and chemicals.....	24	790,926 46	19	564,630 16	9	468,600 30
Food products.....	331	7,760,664 62	378	9,110,298 75	441	10,294,610 51
Garment-making.....	62	692,802 47	79	703,383 97	82	883,661 63
House-furnishing.....	40	503,972 11	43	515,105 29	42	646,404 44
Manufacturing jewellery.....	13	254,729 38	10	220,705 69	9	236,981 78
Laundries, cleaning and dyeing.....	64	1,154,546 69	84	1,363,415 91	77	1,408,574 44
Manufacturing leather and fur goods.....	46	420,517 74	54	413,277 52	58	458,889 00
Lumber industries.....	904	31,339,445 11	990	32,015,830 90	974	34,826,351 73
Metal trades.....	465	5,646,298 18	522	5,849,903 31	579	7,386,692 84
Metal-mining.....	162	7,102,374 33	215	7,829,541 92	260	8,600,887 09
Miscellaneous.....	72	1,463,132 65	145	2,715,462 40	117	2,205,618 67
Oil-refining.....	5	492,761 90	8	774,587 52	21	1,178,387 30
Paint-manufacture.....	11	226,368 42	12	192,648 70	9	223,448 47
Printing and publishing.....	96	2,636,049 66	104	2,910,339 76	126	3,279,828 06
Pulp and paper mills.....	10	3,981,623 11	11	3,989,546 96	13	6,289,325 87
Ship-building.....	30	1,436,102 46	35	1,212,370 71	40	1,835,435 17
Smelting.....	3	4,213,469 30	4	5,037,966 16	3	5,275,709 00
Street-railways, etc.....	69	7,794,865 55	101	8,984,065 58	85	8,887,913 34
Manufacturing wood (N.E.S.).....	59	1,645,866 82	89	1,929,922 36	82	2,137,361 41
Totals.....	3,566	107,798,771 36	4,138	115,943,238 60	4,521	129,420,599 55

The accompanying table shows the number of employees by weekly wage groups in 1926.
CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGE-RATES (WAGE-EARNERS ONLY)

For Week of Employment of Greatest Number	Males		Females		Apprentices
	18 Yrs. and over	Under 18 Yrs.	18 Yrs. and over	Under 18 Yrs.	
Under \$6.00.....	2	79	27	19	95
\$ 6.00 to \$ 6.99..	3	100	22	27	72
7.00 to 7.99..	12	88	165	38	77
8.00 to 8.99..	53	129	144	64	108
9.00 to 9.99..	54	152	76	70	47
10.00 to 10.99..	97	168	59	79	105
11.00 to 11.99..	204	116	88	69	76
12.00 to 12.99..	359	269	544	113	314
13.00 to 13.99..	528	124	1,006	167	95
14.00 to 14.99..	965	133	1,074	63	27
15.00 to 15.99..	1,438	113	1,075	37	60
16.00 to 16.99..	1,311	121	744	6	29
17.00 to 17.99..	1,952	77	337	13	23
18.00 to 18.99..	2,520	83	465	8	21
19.00 to 19.99..	7,755	54	246	3	10
20.00 to 20.99..	3,052	30	471	3	18
21.00 to 21.99..	5,427	33	288	7	15
22.00 to 22.99..	4,697	9	192	3	19
23.00 to 23.99..	4,475	19	59	.....	4
24.00 to 24.99..	10,776	12	102	2	7
25.00 to 25.99..	4,462	13	104	1	.....
26.00 to 26.99..	2,820	.....	52	2	7
27.00 to 27.99..	4,803	.....	42	.....	3
28.00 to 28.99..	3,990	.....	15	.....	6
29.00 to 29.99..	3,981	.....	18	.....	15
30.00 to 30.99..	13,713	5	59	1	7
35.00 to 39.99..	10,480	.....	22	.....	15
40.00 to 44.99..	5,151	.....	8	.....	.....
45.00 to 49.99..	2,797	.....	2	.....	.....
50.00 and over..	2,446	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	100,303	1,927	7,506	795	1,281

Factory Inspection

The chief inspector of factories, in his report, remarks that "each succeeding year brings a noticeable improvement in the safety, sanitary, and lighting conditions of the factories coming under our jurisdiction." The efforts of the Department of Factory Inspection to lessen the accident rate has with very few exceptions met with voluntary recognition on the part of those to whom orders were issued respecting dangerous conditions. The report notes a decreased number of major accidents and commends the co-operation of owners, managers and workmen which made the decrease possible. The report embodies useful directories containing the names of employers and trade unions in the province as well as the names and addresses of officials of the various organizations.

The report notes a slight increase over 1925 in the number of Asiatic workers in the province. This increase was chiefly made up of Chinese, though Japanese, and particularly females of that country, figure prominently in the returns. The progressive decline in the number of Hindus which has been going on over a number of years is again in evidence. As in other years the largest share of provincial labour is supplied by native Canadians

and natives of Great Britain, who, together, represent more than two-thirds of the industrial workers.

The report outlines the "Hours of Work Act" of 1923 and the "Male Minimum Wage Act" of 1925 and records the effect of each on the industries to which they apply (pages 929 and 948). The absence of labour disputes of serious character was again a feature of the industrial life of the province. During the year, thirteen disputes, involving stoppage of work, effected 1,749 workmen and entailed a loss of 28,016 working days.

Employment Service

The report remarks on the continued usefulness of the Employment Service in the province as shown by the fact that 10 per cent more persons were placed in employment in 1926 than in the previous year. This equals the record of 1925. The Service is continuing the work of endeavouring to find employment for handicapped ex-service men for which purpose special sections were created in 1925 in Vancouver and Victoria.

BRITISH COLUMBIA "HOURS OF WORK ACT" IN 1926

THE second annual report of the Board of adjustment on the administration of the Hours of Work Act is contained in the Annual Report of the Department of Labour for British Columbia for 1926 (see page... of this issue). The report states that already the Act has resulted in considerable shortening of the working day for employees who formerly worked an excessive number of hours. Proof of this statement is found in the details as to working hours which were collected by the Department from 4,521 employers of labour in 1926. These details are given fully in a table which is reproduced in abbreviated form below. In each industry comparison is made between 1924, the year before the Act became operative, and 1926. In 19 of the 25 groups of industries a reduction is shown in the average weekly working period. The groups not so affected either contain a considerable number of workers who do not come under the provisions of the Act, or else their normal working hours, both before and since the passing of the Act, have been less than 48 a week.

The effect of the "Hours of Work Act" has chiefly been felt in the lumbering group of industries which employ altogether something like 40,000 persons. In the logging branch the average hours have been reduced from 50.79 to 48.71, or a difference of 2.08 a week. Sawmills have witnessed an average reduction of working-time by 4.82 hours a week; shingle-mills, 7.12 hours; planing-mills, 5.10 hours; logging-railways, 1.95 hours; the branch embracing box-factories, sash and door plants, etc., 2.62 hours; mixed plants, 4.98 hours; and pulp and paper mills, 5.01 hours. In the lumbering group there are still some sections with an average slightly over forty-eight hours and this is explained by the permanent and temporary exemptions already referred to, but the figures given in the table below will show that, for the general body

of workers, the Act has meant a real reduction in the hours of labour.

Apart from the lumbering industry there is an average reduction of 2.15 hours weekly in the contracting group, and of 4.41 hours in the allied group of industries for the provision of builders' materials. The other changes are less important, though, in reference to the increase of 3.49 hours weekly in

TABLE SHOWING CHANGES IN HOURS OF WORK IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES, 1924 AND 1926

	Average Weekly Working Hours	
	1924	1926
Breweries.....	49.04	47.91
Builders' material, etc.....	51.51	47.10
Cigar and tobacco manufacturing.....	44.26	44.46
Coal mining (1).....	47.90	48.00
Coast shipping.....	56.76	53.29
Contracting.....	47.72	45.57
Explosives, chemicals, etc.....	52.44	51.49
Food products, manufacture of.....	53.67	51.82
Garment-making.....	45.12	44.81
House furnishings.....	46.01	45.14
Jewellery, manufacture of.....	43.65	43.96
Laundries, cleaning and dyeing.....	46.66	46.54
Leather and fur goods, manufacture of.....	47.88	47.26
Lumber industries.—In this group are included:—		
Logging.....	50.79	48.71
Logging—railways.....	52.01	48.06
Mixed plants.....	54.01	49.03
Lumber dealers.....	52.29	46.78
Planing mills.....	55.58	50.48
Sawmills.....	54.05	49.23
Shingle mills.....	55.44	48.32
Metal trades.....	44.36	45.81
Metal mining (2).....	53.12	55.43
Miscellaneous trades and industries.....	48.79	47.67
Oil refining.....	47.97	51.46
Paint manufacturing.....	44.63	44.25
Printing and publishing.....	45.90	45.58
Pulp and paper manufacturing.....	53.24	48.23
Ship building.....	44.73	44.14
Smelting (3).....	55.95	53.21
Street railways, gas, water, power, etc.....	46.12	45.83
Wood, manufacture of (not elsewhere specified).....	48.90	46.28

(1) This group comes under the Coal Mines Regulation Act.

(2) This group comes under the Metalliferous Mines Act.

(3) Covered by the Labour Regulations Act.

the oil-refining group, it should be noted that this group includes the new fish-reduction plants where the operations are in the nature of things both seasonal and intermittent and in which it would not be possible to insist upon a strict interpretation of the Act.

The report states that 176 temporary exemptions were granted during the year, mentioning the most usual reasons for permitting overtime. These reasons include urgency of orders following the arrival of a ship for cargo; breakdowns; grain movements; approach of freeze-up; seasonal work; holiday rush, etc. Forty-two applications for per-

mits of exemption were refused during the year.

The report contains the text of all the regulations so far issued under the Hours of Work Act. Certain adjustments of working hours are permitted in particular industries to meet special circumstances in each case. For example, bakers are allowed to work 10 hours per month in excess of 48 hours per week, and special rules are made to the requirements of work involving a periodical rush of business. The fishing industry and all its branches, including canning, is exempted from the eight-hour day provision.

MINIMUM WAGES FOR WOMEN IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

THE ninth report on Minimum Wages for female employees in British Columbia outlines the activities of the Board during the calendar year 1926. The Minimum Wage Act is among the acts administered by a board of three members one of whom is the Deputy Minister of Labour, the report of the board forming part of the Department's annual report of the year, which is reviewed elsewhere in this issue. Among the events of the year the report outlines the proceedings of the conference convened in Vancouver at the request of the employees of the fruit and vegetable industry, who filed a petition with the board. As a result of the deliberations of this conference the minimum wage for experienced female workers in the fruit and vegetable industry was increased during the year to \$14.40 for a week of forty-eight hours, either on a time or piece-rate basis. For inexperienced workers a weekly wage of \$11 for the first two months was recommended. In both cases "time and one-half" was allowed for overtime. This increase in the minimum wage affected 2,455 female employees in the fruit and vegetable industries.

The law provides that in cases where workers have been paid less than the established minimum wage they may institute a civil action to recover the difference between what they received and the minimum rate together with the costs of solicitor's fees fixed by the court. When cases of this kind come to light endeavours are made to effect amicable settlements. As a result of these endeavours the sum of \$3,315 in arrears of wages was collected for underpaid employees. This amount was made up of sums ranging from 75 cents to \$400, the latter figure representing the arrears due to a woman who had been deprived of a considerable amount each month for a number of months. The report outlines

a number of cases brought before the court under the Minimum Wage Act, all resulting in the imposition of fines.

A summary of the Minimum Wage Orders now in force, in addition to that affecting the fruit and vegetable industry already set forth, is as follows:—

Mercantile industry, \$12.75 (hourly rate, 26 $\frac{3}{16}$ cents).

Laundry, cleaning and dyeing industries, \$13.50 (hourly rate, 28 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents).

Public housekeeping, \$14 (hourly rate, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents).

Office occupation, \$15 (hourly rate, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents).

Personal service occupation, \$14.25 (hourly rate, 29 $\frac{1}{16}$ cents).

Fishing industry (Canneries), \$15.50 (hourly rate, 37 $\frac{1}{24}$ cents).

Telephone and telegraph occupation, \$15 (hourly rate, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents).

Manufacturing industry, \$14 (hourly rate, 29 $\frac{1}{16}$ cents).

The payroll returns required each year from employers were in 1926 sent in by 3,123 firms, against 2,804 for the previous year. With this increase of 319 reporting firms details of wages and working hours were submitted for 16,070 women and girl employees. This is an advance of 2,171 over the 1925 total which accounted for 13,899 persons.

From the actual figure supplied by employers the weekly average wage for the adult and skilled workers proved to be \$17.05 representing a decrease of 33 cents over the year 1925. For the group of employees who had not completed their training the weekly average was \$10.03 as opposed to \$10.34 in the previous year.

The Minimum Wage Act permits an employer to have 35 per cent of his female staff classed as inexperienced employees. The re-

turns reveal that 14.59 per cent appear in this category. This figure represents an increase of two per cent over the corresponding figure for last year but the statutory allowance is stated to be amply adequate.

Marital Status.—The payroll returns for 1926 provided columns in which the employer recorded whether the employee was married, widowed, or single. In the fruit and vegetable industry the married women comprise a large proportion of the workers, due perhaps to the fact that the product they work in is very perishable and at the peak of the season all available help is pressed into service. In the laundry industry about 25 per cent of the women recorded are married. Public house-keeping has a percentage of about 28.5 married women in its ranks. In the fishing industry out of 26 reported, 16 are married or widowed. The telephone and telegraph occupation has the lowest percentage of married workers, namely, 4.7. In comparison with other occupations there are relatively few married women in office positions. Out of the 3,756 employees reported in clerical work only 432 are classified as married.

Length of Service.—In the office occupation over 25 per cent of the employees have been in their present positions five years and upwards and 220 employees have been engaged in the one place for 10 years or more. In the telephone and telegraph occupation over 18 per cent have been in the same position for five years or more. To qualify for positions in office or telephone work considerably more training is required than in the majority of other classes, and this would seem to have a bearing on the duration of employment. Owing to the fact that in the fruit and vegetable industry the season lasts less than a year in most plants, over one-half the workers are shown to have been employed less than 12 months. Of this number doubtless there are some who worked in the same establishment in former years but all employers do not take this into consideration when making returns. With a total of 7,509 remaining in their positions less than one year the employment problem is a vital one to employers.

The following tables give a statistical summary of all occupations covered by regulations of the Board, labour turnover in each group, etc.:—

SUMMARY OF ALL OCCUPATIONS

	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
Number of firms reporting.....	3,123	2,804	2,287	2,195	2,135
Number of employees—					
Over 18 years, or experienced.....	13,725	12,181	10,355	9,612	8,989
Under 18 years, or inexperienced.....	2,345	1,718	1,242	1,251	1,242
Total weekly wages—					
Employees over 18 years, or experienced.....	\$234,001.53	\$211,713.38	\$176,517.87	\$164,712.57	\$152,890.94
Employees under 18 years, or inexperienced.....	\$23,513.50	\$17,764.00	\$12,644.50	\$12,511.60	\$12,546.50
Average weekly wages—					
Employees over 18 years, or experienced.....	\$17.05	\$17.38	\$17.05	\$17.14	\$17.00
Employees under 18 years, or inexperienced.....	\$10.03	\$10.34	\$10.18	\$10.00	\$10.10
Percentage of employees under 18 years, or inexperienced.....	14.59%	12.36%	10.71%	11.52%	12.14%
Average hours worked per week.....	43.82	43.58	43.09	43.31	43.28

TABLE SHOWING LABOUR TURNOVER IN EACH GROUP—NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN CONTINUOUS SERVICE OF EMPLOYER REPORTING

Name of Industry	Not specified	Under 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	5 to 6 years	6 to 7 years	7 to 8 years	8 to 9 years	9 to 10 years	10 years or over	Number of employees reported	Number of firms reporting
Mercantile.....	33	1,513	531	372	261	166	121	84	67	39	20	69	3,276	466
Laundry.....	205	313	117	84	74	36	31	28	13	8	4	9	922	59
Public housekeeping.....	19	977	285	155	100	49	37	28	22	12	9	30	1,723	399
Office.....	78	929	601	487	382	274	218	245	125	118	76	220	3,756	1,636
Manufacturing.....	100	802	302	245	147	112	81	68	45	37	17	59	2,018	335
Personal service.....	42	99	56	23	86	9	2	3	6	4	1	4	285	76
Telephone and telegraph.....	1	370	309	256	171	99	88	131	43	37	30	74	1,609	103
Fishing.....	3	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27	4
Fruit and vegetable.....	545	1,460	147	130	65	54	21	14	6	7	3	3	2,455	45
Totals.....	1,026	6,483	2,349	1,756	1,236	800	599	604	327	262	160	466	16,070	3,123

MINIMUM WAGE FIXING MACHINERY

New Publication by International Labour Office

THE International Labour Office has recently issued a new edition of the valuable publication entitled "Minimum Wage-fixing Machinery", giving additional information as to the legislation of certain countries on this subject. (The first edition was reviewed in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for April, 1927, page 420.)

"Minimum wage fixing machinery in trades in which organization of employers and workers is defective and where wages are exceptionally low, with special reference to the home-working trades" was one of the items on the agenda of the Tenth session of the International Labour Conference, held at Geneva from 25 May to 16 June, 1927 (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1927, page 755). This conference, in accordance with the "double discussion" procedure introduced this year, did not adopt a draft convention or recommendation, but held a preliminary general discussion to determine the points which should be covered in a questionnaire to be submitted to the various governments. Replies to this questionnaire are embodied in this new edition.

The present publication traces the development of minimum wage legislation from the time of its adoption in New Zealand and Australia during the last decade of the nineteenth century down to the present day. The British Parliament passed a minimum wage law (the Trade Boards Act) in 1909; Massachusetts adopted the minimum wage principle in 1912, with eight other states followed in 1913. In 1917 minimum wage laws were passed in Alberta (the Factories Act), and Mexico. The period from 1918 to 1920 saw a wide extension of minimum wage legislation. In Great Britain and Ireland during this period an important increase in the number of trades for which minimum rates were fixed, followed the passing of the Trade Boards Act in 1918. In Canada six provinces followed the example of Alberta by enacting minimum wage laws for female employees. Minimum wage legislation was also passed in Norway, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Germany and Hungary. South Africa passed an Act of wide application in 1925 and, in 1926, Italy passed a law introducing compulsory arbitration of disputes, on establishing courts to determine conditions of labour. The scope of these laws varies greatly, some of them fixing minimum rates in nearly all trades while others provide for only certain specified categories of workers, generally women or home-workers. Thus the Canadian laws with

the exception of the Male Minimum Wage Act of British Columbia, 1925, are limited to women and male juveniles.

As regards the methods adopted for fixing wages, most of the laws make provision for the setting up of machinery to fix the rates of wages from time to time. Some of these laws indicate the bases on which the minimum rates are to be fixed; others leave the wage-fixing machinery free in this respect. The chief objects of minimum wage legislation are to prevent the payment of unduly low wages, and competition between employers with regard to wages.

The report gives special attention to the most important types of machinery for the regular fixing of minimum wages; the various bases or principles adopted when fixing minimum rates; the problem of defining the limits of each trade; and the methods adopted for ensuring enforcement.

Wage Fixing Machinery

The most important types of machinery for the regular fixing of minimum rates are trade boards and general boards. Where the trade boards system is in effect a separate board is set up for each trade or industry. Each board acting independently of other boards, fixes minimum rates in its own trade or industry. This system is adopted in Great Britain, France, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Germany, the Argentine Republic and the Australian States of Victoria and Tasmania. The composition of the Trade boards is generally the same. A board usually consists of a number of representatives taken from among the employers, an equal number taken from among the employees; and one or two disinterested persons whose office it is to secure a reasonable decision in cases of difference between the claims of the two sides of representative members.

In the case of the general board system, a single board fixes minimum rates for a number of different industries. Sometimes a general board fixes rates which apply uniformly to a number of industries. Where the latter course is taken the board usually obtains the views of employers and workers in any industry before deciding on the rates for that industry. This system, it is found, provides greater possibilities of avoiding unnecessary differences between minimum rates of wages in the various trades than where these are fixed independently by a separate board in each trade. The general board type of machinery has been

adopted in the United States, Canada, in certain Australian States and in South Africa. A general board usually consists of three or five members charged with the duty of fixing minimum rates in different trades. The chairman is a disinterested person and the other members are equally representative of employers and employees. A general board does not possess expert knowledge of the conditions in different trades. Consequently before fixing a rate in any trade they frequently consult advisory committees of employers and employees in the trade concerned.

Base used for Fixing Minimum Rates

The legal minimum wage is based on one of three standards, namely, the living wage; the capacity of industry to pay; or the relation to wages of other groups of workers. The living wage principle has received its greatest application by wage-fixing bodies in Australia, New Zealand, United States, and Canada. For adult male workers the minimum wage is generally based on the requirements of a man with a wife and two children under 14 years of age. For adult female workers the minimum wage is based on the requirements of a woman without dependants. To establish the precise figure a list of the necessary commodities is drawn up and their cost is determined at prevailing prices. This figure constitutes the minimum wage. According to this standard a man with a family composed only of a wife and two children would enjoy a higher standard of living than the man with five children. To meet this difficulty family allowances have been introduced in some states. The principle of family allowances bases the living wage on the requirements of a man and his wife and makes a further allowance for each child under fourteen.

The capacity of industry to pay frequently constitutes the basis of the living wage in New Zealand and Australia. This principle may be determined in two ways. It may be understood to be the determination of the wages of a given group of workers on the basis of the capacity of industry in general, or it may also be considered to mean the capacity of each separate industry, the minimum wages of each industry being fixed according to conditions in that industry. This basis is often adopted where minimum wages are fixed by independent trade boards. In Australia and New Zealand, when a basis or living wage is fixed below which no worker shall fall, this is determined in relation to the capacity of industry as a whole. However the capacity of each separate industry is usually taken into account. In fixing the so-called secondary

wage paid in respect of the worker's skill or the special character of the work, allowances are made for the financial condition of the industry concerned.

Relation of wages to other groups of workers may also constitute the basis of a living wage, and this principle also may be interpreted in two ways. The wages of a given group of workers may be fixed in relation to the level of wages for work of similar difficulty in other industries; or the minimum wages of a given group of workers may be fixed in relation to those of workers in allied occupations in the district or to those workers in the same trade in other districts. This system is in use in Norway and France.

The minimum wage for homeworkers must be fixed in such relations to wages in workshops and factories that homework is not driven out of existence. In practice this principle is based on the belief that if a representative portion of a trade can afford to pay the wage rates fixed in the agreement, the remainder of the trade should also be able to afford to pay the same rates.

Minimum Wage Groups

There are two methods of grouping individuals for minimum wage purposes, the industrial and the occupational. According to the former all similar establishments in a given area are grouped into one industrial unit, and common wage scales apply to all workers in the establishments covered. According to the occupational method of grouping, the individual workers are classified according to their occupation or craft, irrespective of the industry in which they work. In actual practice the occupational method of grouping is rarely adopted.

Difficulty is frequently encountered in defining the limits of various trades. To overcome this a definition of a trade is drafted either by the trade board or general board, on the basis of a preliminary examination of the organization of the trade after consultation with its members. Information of a technical character is obtained from the trade and the definition is then drafted in legal form by the administrative authority or the board concerned. There are no very clear principles which may be applied for purposes of demarcation. In classifying establishments into industrial groups three different criteria have been applied, namely, the material worked in, the process of manufacture, and the product. However, owing to the complexity of industrial organization no general principle or principles can be applied which will avoid all difficulties of definition.

Enforcement

To insure that the minimum rates fixed are actually paid is of primary importance, otherwise the legislation fails to give protection to the worker, while employers who observe the law are placed at a disadvantage owing to the unfair competition of their rivals. Cases of non-compliance are brought to light either by routine inspection or by complaint of the worker himself, or of a trade union official, an employer or representative of an employers' association. In order to facilitate the work of inspection, most laws require the employer to keep proper wage records. These records

must include the names and actual earnings of all workers covered. Often the addresses of the home-workers must be listed. The penalties for underpayment vary. In many states a civil action can be instituted for the recovery of the difference between the wage earned and the minimum rate. Other states provide a fine, while still others adopt a publicity policy by publishing lists of those employers who do not comply with the law. The laws generally provide that the existence of an agreement between the employer and worker for work to be done at a rate lower than the legal minimum is no defence against a charge of underpayment.

Seamen's Pensions in the United Kingdom

The shipping industry provides each year a large number of pensions for aged officers and seamen who have served in the mercantile marine or the fishing fleets, and who live in Great Britain or in Northern Ireland. This is done through the Seamen's Pension Fund, which was formerly known as the Lascar Fund, and is administered by a governing body representative of all sections—owners, officers, and seamen.

Shipowners are required to pay the employers' share of the health and unemployment insurance contributions in respect of their foreign-domiciled seamen, most of whom are Lascars working on the shipping lines trading to India and the East. Foreign seamen on British ships neither pay insurance money nor do they draw any benefits. The funds thus obtained have been up to the present devoted to paying pensions of 10s. a week to retired seamen between the age of sixty-five and seventy, the latter being, of course, the age when they are qualified for the State old-age pension. The qualifying age has now been lowered, and a new arrangement will come into force from the beginning of next year by which the old seamen, instead of the 10s. a week, will get 5s. a week for life from the age of sixty-five, so that with the State pension they will have allowances of 15s. a week.

Since this scheme started over 3,000 pensions have been granted and over £140,000 paid to old and infirm seamen and fishermen. It is claimed that no other industry makes such provision for its workers. It is hoped

to build up a fund so that in time it will be possible to offer a pension to every seaman who has spent any large part of his life in the mercantile marine.

Old Age Pensions in Great Britain

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* publishes in its August edition information relative to Old Age Pensions in the United Kingdom. The figures relate in all cases to the year ended March 31, 1927. The total number of pensions payable under the Act on that date was 1,031,575. Of this number 361,140 were payable to men and 670,435 were payable to women. The much larger number of women pensioners is accounted for in part by the fact that women are eligible for a pension at 55 while men must be 60 years of age. To this figure must be added 166,132 pensioners under the Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act of 1925, making a total of 1,197,707. Of these, 1,175,259 (including all those under the Act of 1925, which was outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for June, 1925) were payable at the full 10s. rate and 22,448 at other rates from 8 shillings to one shilling a week. The total amount paid in pensions during the year, including those payable under the 1925 Act, was approximately £29,983,000.

The number of applications for pensions during the year was: Contributory, 234,898; non-contributory, 163,377. The number of non-contributory pensioners dying during the year was 117,443. The number of deaths among contributory pensioners for the last quarter of the financial year was 2,689. In Scotland the number of deaths of contributory pensioners during the year was 742.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN NEW BRUNSWICK AND ALBERTA IN 1926

New Brunswick

THE eighth annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of New Brunswick covers the calendar year 1926.* The total income for the year is estimated at \$546,010, and the expenditure at \$531,287, leaving a provisional surplus of \$14,723. Deducting this from the actual deficit of \$137,493 of 1925, there remains a provisional deficit of \$122,770, less an estimated profit on bonds of \$49,401, or a net provisional deficit of \$73,368. These figures do not purport to be the actual amount of money to the debit or credit of classes, but show what has been collected from the provisional statements filed, and what the Board think is a fair income to be expected from the amount to be collected, owing to the expected increase of the actual payrolls over the provisional. The expenditure shows the same condition. To the amount paid out is added a sufficient sum which the Board estimates will cover the cost of claims in assembly and the claims which may be existing as of December 31, 1926, but not reported to the Board, and also the estimated amount for claims reported partly paid but not completed. When the actual figures for 1926 are received and all collections made and all claims adjusted, these figures may vary materially.

The actual and estimated expenditure for 1926 included in the total of \$531,287 includes the following items: Temporary total disability,

\$146,632; medical aid, including doctors' fees and transportation as well as hospital and nursing services, \$76,115; fatal accidents, \$54,854; burial expenses, \$1,363; permanent partial disability, \$42,515; unreported claims and uncompleted claims (estimate), \$161,500.

The cost of compensation for each year 1919-1925 was as follows: In 1919, \$376,007; in 1920, \$548,302; in 1921, \$469,675; in 1922, \$496,676; in 1923, \$564,890; in 1924, \$620,756, and in 1925, \$570,883. The report indicates a decreasing number of accidents, both fatal and non-fatal, as compared with the previous year. The smaller accident rate was in turn responsible for a decreased expenditure and the Board consequently experienced a better year financially than in 1925.

The cost of administration, including commissioners' salaries, staff salaries, travelling expenses, etc., is stated as being about eight and four-fifths per cent of the total amount expended by the Board, totalling \$56,159. (The rates of assessment to be charged against employers in the various classes of industry in the province in 1926 were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1926, page 20, and the rates for 1927 were given in the issue for February, 1927, page 163.)

The report contains complete statistics for 1925. A table is given showing the number of accidents by severity of injury, from 1919 to 1925, inclusive, as follows:

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN NEW BRUNSWICK 1919-1925

	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Total
Fatal accidents.....	25	47	35	30	37	38	31	243
Permanent total.....			1	1	2	1	1	6
Contingency.....					4	8	4	23
Permanent partial.....	183	254	241	245	244	261	241	1,669
Temporary total.....	1,832	2,967	3,032	3,225	4,047	3,823	3,612	22,538
Minor and medical aid only.....	656	796	1,037	1,310	1,835	1,978	2,075	9,686
	2,696	4,064	4,346	4,811	6,169	6,109	5,970	34,165

Alberta

According to the ninth annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of the Province of Alberta (Accident Fund) for the year ending December 31, 1926, there were 8,930 accidents reported to the Board, an increase of 575 or 6.88 per cent over the year

1925. Of these, 58 proved fatal, 87 resulted in some permanent injury and 8,785 were of a temporary nature. Of the workmen to whom these accidents happened 73.14 per cent are of British allegiance.

The average time loss caused by accidents during the year was 88.23 days in permanent, and 24.72 in temporary disability cases. The average age of the injured workmen was 34.50 years, and the average weekly wage was \$23.52.

*The report of the Royal Commission on the effect of the Workmen's Compensation Act on the lumbering industry was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1927, page 508.

Of the total of 58 fatalities during the year, 9 occurred in the coal mining group in which also there were 25 cases of permanent disability out of a total of 87 cases in all industries during the year. Temporary disabilities were more widely distributed through the various industries.

The following table shows the number of accidents during the year in groups according to cause:—

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED DURING 1926

Cause	Fatal	Per- manent dis- ability	Tem- porary dis- ability	Total
Burns and scalds.....		1	140	141
Broken bottles and broken glass.....			64	64
Electrical shock and burns.....	1		18	19
Explosions.....	13	1	23	37
Falling timber and poles.....	3	3	227	233
Falling and tripping.....	1	2	1,235	1,238
Falling rock, coal and clay.....	16	5	679	700
Flying and falling objects.....	2	13	1,470	1,485
Heavy lifting, loading wagons and trucks.....	1		337	338
Infection from handling meats and materials.....	2		132	134
Inhalation of gas fumes.....	2		50	52
Machinery, tools and equipment.....	5	46	1,473	1,524
Injured by horse and in runaways.....		2	179	181
Protruding nails and spikes.....		2	260	262
Ramming automobiles.....	1		63	64
Ruck by automobiles and trucks.....			40	40
Spilling of mixtures.....			59	59
Struck by, or caught between cars.....	9	6	342	357
Striking against mine cars.....	1	1	58	60
Struck by splinters.....			174	174
Struck by.....	1	3	370	374
Striking against objects.....		2	364	366
Struck by bites.....			25	25
Struck by.....			1,003	1,003
Totals.....	58	87	8,785	8,930

The report indicates that assessments levied during the year together with those outstanding at December 31, 1925, totalled \$854,446.21. Of this amount, \$783,725.84 was collected, \$48,000 was cancelled (owing to over-estimate of payrolls or cessation of operations) leaving a balance of \$22,120.37 unpaid at December 31, 1926.

During the year compensation totalling \$298,404.40 was paid; \$391,005.98 was transferred to the Pension Fund to cover awards in the case of permanent disabilities and fatal

accidents, and \$234,770.42 was paid to pensioners. In addition to this \$97,426 was set up as a liability to cover pending claims. The expense of administration (excluding that made on account of Mine Rescue) was \$74,790.66 or 6.89 per cent of collections.

Since the Act became effective on August 1, 1918, up to December 31, 1926, there has been paid to workmen compensation totalling \$2,180,680.38. In addition to this sum there has been awarded and set aside in the Pension Fund the sum of \$2,109,135.78 out of which \$789,045.65 has been paid to workmen to whom accidents resulted in permanent disabilities and to dependents of workmen to whom accidents proved fatal. The balance at the credit of this fund at the close of the year 1926, was \$1,596,301.08 out of which 174 widows and 370 children of deceased workmen, as well as 231 workmen who met with permanent disabilities are receiving monthly payments.

Payments for medical services since the inception of the Act up to December 31, 1926, total \$887,779.42. This cost is borne by the workmen, but it should be noted that in a large number of cases medical aid is provided under medical contracts so that the Board is not responsible for the payment of medical aid in these cases.

Total receipts for the year on account of medical aid were \$186,969.56 while payments for medical services amounted to \$124,137.70.

Under the provisions of Privy Council Order No. 4432, \$9,930.50 was refunded to the Board by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment on account of compensation and medical aid payments made to workmen to which the Workmen's Compensation Act (Accident Fund) applies.

The number of employers within the scope of the Act on December 31, 1926, was 3,139.

The actual rates of assessment for \$100 of payroll for the year in the coal mining industry was \$3, this assessment including a rate of 50 cents for mine rescue service. Other industries with a comparatively high rate of assessment were: Lumbering and logging, \$3.50; sawmills and shingle mills, \$3.50; manufacture of wooden boxes, \$3.50; rolling mills, \$3; natural or artificial gas, oil, and natural ice operations, \$3; steel building construction less than 4 stories, \$3; roadmaking and street paving (with blasting), \$4; aeroplane flying, \$10.

The payrolls and numbers of workmen employed during 1926 are given in the accompanying table:—

PAYROLLS AND NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN ALBERTA IN 1926

Industry	Payrolls	Number employed	Industry	Payrolls	Number employed
	\$ cts.			\$ cts.	
In and about coal mines.....	12,118,897 96	8,441	Building and construction, irrigation, fishing, water transportation, window cleaning, etc.....	4,025,961 02	4,222
Employees of workmen.....	26,127 32	22	Railway express companies.....	394,590 00	2
Stripping pits.....	555,710 07	311	Municipalities.....	4,723,076 02	3,422
Lumbering, planing mills, furniture, etc.....	2,992,790 10	4,108	Canadian Pacific Railway.....	4,161,424 50	3,222
Gravel pits, glass, cement, oil, ice, paint and chemicals, etc..	3,078,503 12	2,048	Canadian National Railway....	2,600,000 00	1,722
Garages, rolling mills, foundries, machine shops, farm implements, etc.....	2,676,367 37	2,035	E. D. & B. C. Railway.....	137,294 28	7
Grain elevators, flour milling, liquors, abattoirs, soap, etc....	5,044,839 44	3,867	School boards, etc.....	790,000 00	23
Warehousing, cartage, food products, wearing apparel, laundries, printing, leather goods, retail stores, etc.....	12,778,510 81	9,517	Railways.....	350,247 17	7
			Employment by Dominion Government.....	500,000 00	5
			Employment by Provincial Government.....	3,412,889 98	2,622
			Totals.....	60,367,229 16	47,522

Factory Inspection in Great Britain in 1926

The annual report of the chief inspector of factories and workshops in Great Britain for the year 1926 states that there were indications of a general improvement in industry during the first few months of the year, accompanied by a decrease in unemployment which continued until the general strike began. The effects of the general strike were short-lived, though serious, but it was otherwise with the long continued dispute in the coal industry. In South Wales, South Yorkshire, the North East Coast and Lanarkshire the coal shortage was felt most, but the report remarks on the large number of industries that were able to carry on and employ most of their workers throughout the coal stoppage. Electricity and gas were used instead of coal to supply power and light, and many firms introduced oil as a substitute for coal with good results. This was especially true in the pottery industry where the output was increased owing to shorter time required for firing. Certain industries appear to have benefited, temporarily at least, by the coal strike; for example, the manufacture of oil stoves, heaters, cooked foods, and the production of engines of the Diesel oil type received an impetus. The silk industry also experienced a revival during the coal shortage, and there was a remarkable activity in the building trades. The textile and lace industries suffered considerably, however, and many woollen mills which had been in operation for years were forced to liquidate. The report mentions the general industrial growth of the southern area of the country during the year.

During 1926 the number of registered factories rose from 144,361 to 145,411, and the number of registered workshops dropped from

128,793 to 121,861. The decrease in workshops was most marked in rural districts.

The accident figures for the year 1926 show a decrease of 19,730 from the year 1925. There were 139,963 accidents, including 806 fatal, during the year. The decrease is chiefly confined to those areas and industries which were most affected by the prolonged coal stoppage. There was a gratifying fall in the number of fatal accidents, which may however be explained by the fact that many of the most hazardous industries were working below normal capacity. Other industries show an increased accident rate. This increase is noted in the building trades, the manufacture of miscellaneous foodstuffs and the generation of gas and electricity.

New regulations recently published by the Alberta Workmen's Compensation Board require that (1) every employer operating a garage or other building to which the Workmen's Compensation Act (Accident Fund) applies, shall provide and maintain adequate means of ventilation for the removal of smoke, steam, gas, fumes, vapours, dust, or other impurities which are created or generated by a process carried on in such building or workshop; and (2) where a salamander or other heating apparatus liable to produce smoke or noxious gases is used for the drying of plaster or for other purposes, it shall be so piped as to convey smoke and gaseous matter to the outside of the building.

MINERAL INDUSTRY IN CANADA IN 1926-7

A PRELIMINARY report by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the mineral production of Canada during the calendar year 1926 and the first six months of 1927, states that "continuing the progress made in 1926, when the mineral output of Canada reached a new high record value of \$240,437,123, production of metals and non-metals in the first half of 1927 registered a further advance. While the output of gold during the half-year was slightly less than during the first six months of 1926, the production figures for all other metals were higher than they were in the corresponding period of the preceding year. Slightly lower prices reduced the values in a few instances. Production of arsenic, cobalt, copper, lead, nickel, platinum metals, silver and zinc showed definite improvement during the six months' period ending June 30, 1927.

Considered by groups and compared with the corresponding data for 1925 the output values of metals during the calendar year 1926 showed a loss of 1.6 per cent, but this was wholly due to modifications in the methods used in computing values of certain metals. The data for copper, lead and zinc are subject to these limitations. Among the non-metals the fuels, including coal, natural gas, peat and crude petroleum, advanced in value 19.8 per cent in 1926 as compared with the totals for 1925; other non-metallic minerals showed 13.7 per cent higher values in the aggregate than during the preceding calendar year. Clay products showed a gain of 8.6 per cent and other structural materials in advance of 5.2 per cent over the totals for 1925. In the aggregate, the mineral production of Canada in 1926 showed a gain of 6.1 per cent over the totals for the preceding calendar year.

Coal Production.—The production of coal in Canada by kinds and by provinces in 1926, and from January 1 to June 30, 1927, is shown in the table following, the production being represented in short tons.

Employment.—Employment in the mineral industry in Canada was maintained at about the same average rate throughout 1926 as that prevailing in 1925. The Index of employment showed that about 3.5 per cent fewer persons were listed on the rolls of the operating companies in January, 1926, than were shown on the rolls of the same companies in January, 1920. Employment dropped off slightly in the first five months of the year, but beginning in June a gradual improvement set in which

COAL PRODUCTION IN CANADA

Province	1926		January 1 to June 30, 1927	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		\$		\$
NOVA SCOTIA (Bituminous) ..	6,747,477	26,845,226	3,572,122	13,335,611
NEW BRUNSWICK (Bituminous) ..	173,111	710,245	110,510	486,600
SASKATCHEWAN (Lignite).....	439,803	819,805	195,398	349,869
ALBERTA— Bituminous....	2,858,456	9,984,386	1,605,378	5,597,807
Sub-bituminous	489,736	1,458,116	329,476	886,568
Lignite.....	3,155,513	9,443,601	1,235,697	3,497,689
Total.....	6,503,705	20,886,103	3,170,551	9,982,064
BRITISH COLUMBIA (Bituminous).....	2,613,719	10,612,915	1,376,050	5,541,674
YUKON (Bituminous).....	316	800	.....	.....
CANADA— Bituminous....	12,393,079	48,153,572	6,664,060	24,961,692
Sub-bituminous	489,736	1,458,116	329,476	886,568
Lignite.....	3,595,316	10,263,406	1,431,095	3,847,558
Total.....	16,478,131	59,875,094	8,424,631	29,695,818

carried the index of employment in December, 1926, to 4.2 per cent above the number employed in January, 1920. Non-metal mining, including coal mining, showed greater gains than did the metal mining industries, but probably this was due to the fact that in the preceding year these industries were somewhat depressed while metal mining has been enjoying an era of prosperity for several years.

In the operating mines, quarries and smelters in Canada there are upwards of 65,000 persons employed. This number does not represent the total extent of employment in the mining industry as there are no records available of the numbers engaged in prospecting and general development work on properties that have not reached the producing stage, nor does it include any allowance for those persons who are engaged in the subsidiary industries directly dependent on the mining industry for their continuance, but in these operating mines, quarries and metallurgical works there are approximately 45,000 persons employed in Ontario, British Columbia and Nova Scotia alone. About 20,000 are employed in the metal mining industry and non-ferrous metallurgical work. About 34,000 people are employed in non-metal mining and approximately 11,000 in the production of structural materials and clay products. To all these, salaries and wages totalling approximately 85 million dollars are paid annually.

The importance of the purchasing power represented by the employees of Canada's mining industry is sometimes not fully appreciated. Fuel and electricity constitute an expense item reaching a total of almost \$20,000,000 a year; much of the progress that has been possible in the mining industry in recent years has been due to the extensive development of hydro-electric power facilities.

MINING OPERATIONS IN QUEBEC IN 1926

THE annual report of the Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries on mining operations in the province of Quebec in 1926 shows an increase of 8.1 per cent in the value of the minerals produced during the year as compared with 1925—an increase which is the highest on record under normal economic conditions. As to quantities, the report observes that "it is essentially a year of records," and in the following substances the highest annual figures to date have been registered: asbestos, zinc ores, lead ores, gold, silver, feldspar, brick and cement. As regards individual items, increases were recorded in asbestos, copper concentrates, feldspar, gold, magnesite, mineral paints, quartz, silver, soapstone, zinc ores, lead ores. Decreases were recorded in graphite, mica, molybdenite, and building materials taken as a class.

The value of the mineral production in 1926 amounted to \$25,750,463, and was divided as follows: metallic minerals, \$1,897,528 or 7.6 per cent of the total; non-metallic minerals (apart from structural materials), \$10,837,745, or 42 per cent; structural materials \$13,004,929, or 50.5 per cent. Non-metallic minerals constituted 92.4 per cent of the total value for the year, leaving 7.6 per cent for the ores of metals. This latter proportion for 1925 was only 4.5 per cent, a substantial increase in production for 1926 being thus indicated. Commenting on this greater production of metallic ores during 1926, the report attributes it as being "entirely due to the greater output of the mines in the older parts of the province," adding that "none of the discoveries of metallic deposits made in the last few years in Western Quebec and in Gaspé have as yet contributed to our mineral production." It is further stated that the recent prospecting and development activities in the newer fields cannot be reflected in the tables of production until the 1928 figures of mineral statistics have been compiled.

New Mining Areas.—Referring to development in the new mining district of Rouyn-

Capital Employed.—Investment in Canadian mines amounts to approximately \$632,075,000; of which \$290,534,965 is invested in metal mining and metallurgical works treating Canadian ores; \$253,023,646 represents the investment in non-metal mines and \$88,516,534 the cost of properties and plants producing structural materials and clay products.

Investments in coal mining account for 23 per cent of the total capital employed in the mining industry.

Harricana, and also to the subject of mining investments, the report issues a warning to the public, its comment on the mining companies organized in the new area and conditions therein being in part as follows:—

Unfortunately only a comparatively small proportion of these have as primary aim the earnest and systematic prospection and development of the mining claims which they detain, endeavouring to make mines out of them. In their initial stages mining ventures are necessarily risky, even under the most favourable conditions and circumstances, but when successful the returns are very large. In our previous reports we have drawn the attention of the public to the fact that before putting money in mining enterprises they should make enquiries and investigations which would permit them to discriminate between (1) "safe mining investments" (2) "legitimate and reasonable mining speculations" and (3) "mining frauds." In the first, the returns are not high but are reasonably sure. In the second, the money resulting from the sale of shares is really expended in intelligent search and development work on the claims and mineral deposits, which may or may not answer the hopes which were founded on them; in case of losses the shareholder would at least have the satisfaction to feel that he has had "a run for his money," for all numbers of a lottery cannot be winners.

As in all cases of promising mineral discoveries, the Rouyn district is experiencing a period of boom, and unfortunately this has given rise to many instances of the third category of mining ventures, or parasitic, not to say predatory, organizations, whose main object is to mine money out of the excited public, rather than ore from the ground. This state of things is very difficult to avoid or remedy; it is not easy to protect a certain class of people, and prevent them from parting with their money. It is good to remember that, as a rule, the promising mineral discoveries and likely claims in the Rouyn district do not have to resort to full page advertisements and house to house peddling of beautifully engraved stock certificates, making appeals to the public for funds to explore and develop them.....

History repeats itself, and the ultimate result of the Rouyn boom will be (1) a few good outstanding producing mines and a healthy smelting industry which will prove a national asset, and (2) a multitude of claims which will never produce ore, but will have been used

to exploit the public. This applies more particularly to the public who expects to make money out of the stock market rises of mining shares, rather than in ultimate dividends from ore-producing mines.

Wages.—According to reports received by the provincial department from individuals and companies of their operations during 1926, it is estimated that 14,022 persons were employed last year as compared with 9,304 in 1925. The accompanying table shows for each mineral produced in Quebec, the actual number of workers engaged, the wages paid, and the quantities produced in 1926, as well as comparative figures of the value of the mineral products for the years 1926 and 1925.

Of the \$9,826,900 received in wages by the workmen, the miners received \$4,923,205 and the quarrymen, \$4,903,895. The number of 300-day men at work at the mines was 4,042, and at the quarries 4,686. This is an increase of 19 per cent and 29 per cent respectively over the preceding year. The average wage earned by a 300-day workman during 1926 was \$1,137, and for 1925 it was \$1,133. The method employed to ascertain the number of 300-day men represented by the 14,022 persons employed during the most active season of the year is to divide by 300 the number of days worked by the men at each mine and quarry.

The following table shows the actual number of workers employed in the mines, quarries and connected plants during 1926; also the number of workers calculated on a 300-day basis in the years 1925 and 1926.

EMPLOYMENT IN MINING INDUSTRY IN QUEBEC IN 1926

Mines, Quarries and Plants	Number of men employed 1926	Number of men calculated on 300-days basis	
		1926	1925
Asbestos.....	2,747	2,626	2,502
Copper and Pyrite.....	627	667	213
Feldspar, Kaolin.....	129	70	92
Gold and Silver.....	442	256	162
Graphite.....	28	16	34
Magnesite.....	52	54	20
Mica, Phosphate.....	145	94	121
Mineral Paints, Ochre.....	46	27	29
Mineral Water.....	3	1	3
Molybdenite.....	9	4	11
Quartz and Silica rock.....	41	34	8
Talc.....	35	18	24
Titaniferous iron ore, Zinc and lead.....	201	175	176
Brick, Pottery.....	1,019	730	716
Cement.....	991	854	703
Granite.....	744	398	529
Lime.....	263	253	268
Limestone.....	1,419	1,182	971
Marble, Slate, Sandstone.....	235	163	224
Sand.....	4,846	1,126	215
	14,022	8,728	7,021

STATISTICS OF MINING INDUSTRY IN QUEBEC IN 1926

Substances		Number of workmen	Wages	Quantities	Value in 1926	Value in 1925
			\$		\$	\$
Asbestos.....	tons	2,747	3,218,859	279,389	10,095,487	8,976,645
Copper in ore.....	lbs.	627	783,807	2,674,058	368,886	277,083
Feldspar.....	tons	129	62,413	13,168	111,136	94,730
Gold.....	oz.	442	323,257	3,679	76,070	37,909
Graphite.....	tons	28	19,568	326	29,516	40,792
Magnesite.....	tons	52	63,412	9,130	137,451	122,325
Mica.....	lb.	145	86,591	3,327,695	170,118	200,512
Mineral paints (iron oxide, ochre).....	tons	46	35,248	6,517	100,923	89,173
Mineral water.....	gal.	3	682	6,956	2,244	9,302
Molybdenite.....	lb.	9	6,897	20,943	10,472	11,176
Phosphate.....	tons			40	800	
Pyrites.....	tons			14,100	52,117	
Quartz, silica rock.....	tons	41	36,624	26,099	109,564	30,064
Silver.....	oz.			375,986	233,513	165,974
Talc, soapstone.....	tons	35	12,610	885	38,209	30,013
Titaniferous iron ore.....	tons	10	1,274	200	600	11,934
Zinc and lead ore.....	tons	191	273,963	20,415	1,207,987	530,112
		4,505	4,923,205		12,735,273	11,949,851
<i>Building Materials</i>						
Brick.....	M	898	732,966	139,371	2,256,856	2,017,999
Cement.....	bbls.	991	1,227,235	3,727,477	4,535,386	5,689,992
Granite.....	tons	744	437,727	604,733	873,962	1,356,038
Lime.....	bush.	263	232,159	2,852,279	756,117	673,164
Limestone.....	tons	1,419	1,111,297	1,679,775	2,180,977	2,215,502
Marble.....	tons	143	191,783	6,676	519,032	276,075
Sand, building.....	tons	4,846	829,740	5,475,847	1,452,574	576,105
Sandstone.....	tons	92	20,512	26,806	48,937	83,297
Tile, drain and sewer pipe, pottery, etc.....		121	120,246		381,088	308,880
Sub-totals.....		9,517	4,903,695		13,004,929	
Totals.....		14,022	9,826,900		25,750,463	23,824,912

Mining Accidents.—During the year the Bureau of Mines received notices of 326 serious mining accidents entailing a loss of time of ten days or more. The accident average was 37.3 per 1,000 full-year workers, as compared with 38.3 for the preceding year. There were 20 violent deaths in the mines and quarries during the year 1926, being an average of 2.29 per 1,000 men year. This index number was 2.51, 2.72, 2.38, 1.83 and 2.42 for 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925 respectively. In the mines proper the proportion of fatal accidents was 3.46 and in the quarries 1.28, as compared with 3.23 and 1.33 for the year 1925.

An analysis of the accidents shows that the causes were similar to those reported in previous years. In the mines, 42 per cent of the

fatalities were due to falls of rock, other causes being recorded as follows: falls of objects, 17 per cent; haulage, 17 per cent; explosives, blood poisoning and falls, each 8 per cent. In the quarries, falls of ground accounted for 66 per cent of the deaths among workmen, while in the annexed plants, the deaths were attributed equally to falls of rock and electrocution.

The report recommends that stronger and more efficient guards should be around places in mills where men are exposed to coming into contact with fast-running belts and high-revolution shafts or pulleys.

The report also declares that "operators who have at heart the safety of their men will know from these tables the principal causes of accidents, and they will apply themselves to protect their employees."

Workmen's Compensation in Ohio

The actuary's annual statement on the condition of the Ohio State Insurance Fund indicates a reduction in the frequency of claims for workmen's compensation in 1926 as compared with 1925.

The assessment rates are based on the experience of the various classifications for the five-year period 1922 to 1926 inclusive. Due to more favourable loss experience in 250 classifications it was possible to reduce the basic rate of such classifications. In 336 classifications there was no change in the basic rate from that of last year; in 120 classifications the experience was such that it was necessary to increase the rates over that of last year. A summary of this year's rate revision shows 35 per cent of the classifications receiving a reduction, 17 per cent an increase and 48 per cent no change from that of last year. The experience of the Occupational Disease Fund has developed to a point where it is possible to reduce the rate from 1½ cents to 1 cent per hundred dollars of payroll.

The reduction in rates will mean a saving of approximately \$1,250,000 to employers in premium for the year the revised rates are to be effective. The reduction of rates can only be made in those classifications where employers in the classifications have succeeded in reducing the cost of accidents in their industry. Rates of an industry follow the accident cost of such industry.

Every employer is individually merit-rated on the experience of his individual operation over the most recent five calendar years. The classification rates are the basic rates of the

industry and a favourable experience of an individual employer will reduce his individual rate below that of the classification, while an adverse experience results in an increase of the employer's individual rate above that of the classification. It is possible for two employers in a classification—one of which an adverse experience receives a rate three times that of the other employer with a favourable experience. This provides an incentive for an employer to prevent accidents in order to keep down his premium cost.

Under the Ohio law employers having three or more employees must carry workmen's compensation insurance.

The New York Court of Appeals recently reversed a decision in the Magistrates Court, which convicted the defendant of disorderly conduct on the ground that he caused a crowd to collect on the street, while engaged in picketing a place of business, there being no strike in progress at the time. The Appeal Court ruled that picketing in the absence of a strike does not constitute disorderly conduct. The word "crowd", it was stated, was a relative term, with a different meaning in the night and day, in different towns or parts of the same town. In the present case, which concerned a corner on Broadway, there was no evidence that the defendant collected a "crowd". The conviction of the defendant was declared "to rest upon the erroneous idea expressed by the magistrate that if there is no strike and he is marching up and down in front of this place of business he is guilty of disorderly conduct."

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Safety Work of the International Pulp and Paper Company

MR. JOHN LUNDRIGAN, Industrial Superintendent of the International Pulp and Paper Company, outlined the accident prevention measures adopted by his company in a paper read before the tenth annual Industrial Safety Congress of New York State. This company has pulp and paper mills in seven States and in three Provinces of Canada. The general supervision and direction of all these mills is conducted from one central office at New York City, carried on through a system of general instruction which constitute the industrial law of the company, each instruction having the importance of an executive order. These orders apply to every general feature of the company's business as well as to accident prevention. The provisions of the original safety organization plan were passed on by both management and employees at each local plant. The safety provisions, a copy of which is handed to each employee as he enters the company, provide for the creation of a supervising organization at the general office, an operating organization, and a safety supervisor at each plant. The plant manager is the centre of responsibility and the safety supervisor is his executive officer. To aid the working of the system the company established nursing services in all the pulp and paper plants. Later, a physical examination of all new employees was instituted, with a view to providing an adequate supply of labour and diminishing labour turnover. The Industrial Bureau keeps a record of the company's safety experience and notes any developments that may have occurred in the industrial world in the way of improving or bettering accident and health experience.

Mr. J. A. Marshall, general superintendent of the Union Carbide Company, Niagara Falls, N.Y., in another paper at the same conference discussed the part that management can take in safety work, and made the following recommendations:—

That the management, as far as practicable, make constant use of safety devices, and furnish instructions on safe methods and practice; that the management set a sincere example by placing safety ahead of production; that department heads, foremen and supervisors demonstrate their belief in safety by observing all rules and practices, and by keeping a constant lookout for hazards; that the general engineering department design and install all equipment with a view to safe

operating conditions; that the management give formal recognition to a meritorious accomplishment in safety work, and co-operate with public agencies in promoting safety in the home and on the street.

Silicosis in South Africa and in Wales

Silicosis was added in 1926 to the list of "industrial diseases" under the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1926, page 450). In the previous year, Mr. T. F. Sutherland, chief inspector of mines for Ontario, had visited South Africa for the purpose of gathering information that would be of service in framing new health regulations for mines in the province. This visit, with the comments of the provincial minister of mines thereon, was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1925, page 687.

The South African Miners' Phthisis Board recently published its annual report for the year ending March 31, 1926. The payments made out of the compensation fund for twelve months totalled £1,240,909. The object of this fund is to pay out most of the liabilities created by the various Miners' Phthisis Acts passed since 1911. Since August, 1919, the Board has granted 4,217 "one-sum" awards. Of these, 749 were granted in the period under review. Of the awards granted in 1925-26, 477 were in the ante-primary stage of the disease, the average award for this stage being £388, with a maximum award of £773. In the primary stage the average award was £528, with a maximum of £724, and in the tertiary stage the average was £507, with a maximum of £751. (A description of the stages of silicosis was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1926, page 574.) Recipients of "one-sum" awards left £27,452 on loan with the Board. The system which allows them to do so is used by about 25 per cent of the miners to whom such awards have been made. Since October, 1919, £435,300 has been left with the Board and £407,844 withdrawn, interest being paid on the loans. There was a total during the year of 2,476 awards to miners or dependants who have received further benefits in addition to their "one-sum" payments. There have been as well 5,192 awards to miners found to have silicosis in the secondary stage or with tuberculosis. These miners are paid monthly allowances calculated on their month's earnings, and additional sums are paid to their wives and dependants.

A report issued by the Welsh Board of Health regarding the high death rate from

phthisis states that all slate workers, and in particular dressers and splitters, experience a higher mortality from phthisis than other males. At the same time the death rate of slate miners is far below that in other industries involving exposure to silica dust, such as tin mining in Cornwall and metal grinding in Sheffield. This is explained by the fact that exposure to dust is slighter in the slate industry and that the silica content of the dust is much lower.

Increase in Industrial Accidents in New York

At the tenth New York State Industrial Safety Congress, held recently at Rochester, the president described as startling the recent increase in industrial accidents. Part of this increase, he thought, might be accounted for by a reduction of the waiting period, by a more complete reporting of accidents, and by an expansion of business activity and increased employment. "Nevertheless," he stated, "it is impossible to contemplate such a trend of accidents and their cost and then recall that it is a phenomenon occurring at the end of a quarter of a century and more of increasing efforts to prevent accidents in industry, and not find in them a challenge to safety movement. Unless the testimony of those most competent to judge of how far accidents are preventable is entirely at fault, such facts as those cited above force us to the conclusion that notwithstanding all that the safety movement has accomplished, we are still far from the goal and must gird ourselves for a greater and more effective fight against the waste of life and money entailed by to-day's accident toll."

Canadian National Railways First Aid Competitions, 1927

The winning teams in the First Aid Competitions held by the Canadian National Railways in 1927 are given below, as compiled by the Company's Department of Safety and First Aid. All the Dominion and regional competitions were conducted by Colonel C. A. Hodgetts, C.M.G., M.D., director-general of St. John Ambulance Association, and were under the special supervision of Vice-President W. D. Robb.

Dominion Trophies (St. John Ambulance Association)

Montizambert Cup, representing championship of Canada, open to men. Winners, C.P.R. Team, Chapleau, Ontario.

Wallace Nesbitt Trophy, representing the railway championship of Canada, open to men. Winners, Canadian Pacific Railway Freight Offices Team, Toronto.

Lady Drummond Cup, representing championship of Canada, open to women. Winners, Canadian National Railways, Montreal, Belgo Building Team.

Manitoba Province Shield, representing provincial championship, open to men. Winners, Canadian National Railways, Fort Rouge Team, No. 1, Winnipeg.

Quebec Province Shield, representing provincial championship, open to men. Winners, Canadian National Railways, Team No. 2, Point St. Charles.

New Brunswick Province Shield, representing provincial championship, open to men. Winners, Canadian National Railways, General Offices Team, Moncton, N.B.

System Championships

Thornton Cup, representing championship of Canadian National Railways System, open to men. Winners, Fort Rouge Team No. 1, Winnipeg.

Robb Cup, representing championship of Canadian National Railways System, open to women. Winners, Office Team, Montreal, Belgo Building.

Page Medal, representing individual championship of Canadian National Railways System, open to men. Winner, Arthur Morin, Quebec General Offices.

Page Medal, representing individual championship of Canadian National Railways, open to women. Winner, Miss Theresa M. Carragher, Edmonton General Offices.

Regional Championships

Chamberlin Shield, representing championship of central region, open to men. Winners, Quebec General Offices.

Bowker Cup, representing championship of central region, open to women. Winners, Montreal Belgo Building Team.

Officers' cup, representing championship Grand Trunk Western region, open to men. Winners, Car Shops at Port Huron, Michigan.

Officers' cup, representing championship Grand Trunk Western region, open to women. Winners, Detroit General Offices.

Officers' Cup, representing championship Western region, open to men. Winners, Fort Rouge No. 1, Car Department Team, Winnipeg.

Officers' Cup, representing championship Western region, open to women. Winners, Edmonton General Offices Team.

Officers' Cup, representing championship of Atlantic region, open to men. Winners, General Offices, Moncton, N.B.

Officers' Cup, representing championship of Atlantic region, open to women. No competition.

Officers' Cup, representing championship Telegraph Department, open to men. Winners, Office and Operating Department, Winnipeg.

Barber Cup, representing championship Telegraph Department, open to women. Winners, Montreal Office Team.

Galloway Cup, representing championship of Electric Lines, open for general competition. Winners, Toronto Suburban Railway, Lambton.

Local Trophies

Hutchison Shield, representing Montreal and District, open to men. Winners, Point St. Charles Shop Team No. 2, Montreal.

Bourne Cup, representing Montreal and District, open to women. Winners, Montreal Belgo Building Team.

Officers' Cup, representing Transportation Department only, open to men. Winners, Stratford Station.

Deacon Shield, representing Stratford Motive Power Shops, open to men. Winners, Stratford Shop Team, No. 2.

Lead Poisoning in Mines

A recent publication by the United States Department of Commerce outlines an investigation conducted into the lead poisoning hazard in the lead mines of Utah. The writer points out that lead poisoning contracted in the mining of lead ores is much more common than has been believed. The disease is contracted through the inhalation of lead dust, the dust of the carbonate ores being the most frequent causes. The dust of the sulphite ores seemingly only causes the disease when mined dry in poorly ventilated places. As to methods of overcoming the disease, the writer states that it can be reduced to a minimum by efficient ventilation, wet drilling, and the sprinkling of muck piles before loading. He claims that responsibility for prevention rests on both employer and employee. Proper medical supervision is the only means of overcoming chronic cases of lead poisoning which have been common in the past. While the death-rate directly ascribed to the disease is low, the writer points out that only in rare cases is lead poisoning the immediate cause of death. The sequelae, following acute attacks, and giving rise to unhealthy conditions of the digestive, nervous, circulatory or genito-urinary systems, are frequently fatal in their results. The time elapsing between the first active symptoms of lead poisoning and the terminal illness is often so long that the initial cause, lead poisoning, is lost sight of entirely, and

the death certificate gives no evidence of the primary cause.

Efficient Accident Prevention on Norfolk and Western Railway

The Norfolk and Western Railway recently published a report on its work of accident prevention for the past fourteen years. A chart is given, showing an increase of 95 per cent in the volume of business handled by the company during this period, accompanied by a decrease in fatal accidents of 67 per cent, and of non-fatal accidents of 46 per cent since 1912. This record is the more impressive when it is considered that when the volume of business increases in any industry, accidents usually increase at a relatively higher rate (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1927, page 593). This is explained by the fact that inexperienced men must be employed when business expands. On the Norfolk and Western Railway, however, 2,675 employees were injured in 1912, or one for approximately each three and a third million ton miles carried. In 1926, with nearly double the volume of business, only 1,436 employees were injured, one for approximately each twelve and a fourth million ton miles carried, a reduction in injuries compared with the volume of business handled, of 73 per cent. In addition to this record among its employees, not a single passenger was killed in a train accident on the Norfolk and Western during the last five years. In that period more than twenty-six million persons were carried.

Safety Exhibit at Toronto Exhibition

One of the interesting exhibits in the Ontario Government Building at the Canadian National Exhibition, held at Toronto early in September, was that of the Workmen's Compensation Board under the direction of Mr. T. Norman Dean, Chief Statistician of the Board. Each day Mr. Dean posted a memorandum giving the total number of accidents reported to the Board on the previous day, together with the amount of money awarded for the day and the number of death cases. Another part of the exhibit was devoted to rehabilitation, and a blind operator was seen at work. The accident prevention features of the booth were handled chiefly by the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, with Mr. V. L. Mummery, Chief Inspector of the Associations, in charge. The Safety Exhibit included guarded grinding wheels, safety goggles, protective footwear and other forms of safeguarding. Demonstrations of resuscitation of persons apparent-

ly drowned or suffering from gas poisoning or electric shock were given by employees of the Hydro Electric System, and demonstrations of first aid were given by teams of the Bell Telephone Company, Canadian National Railways and Canadian Pacific Railway.

The safety motion pictures shown by the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations were of unusual interest, the films being in the main those used by the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations in plant and other safety meetings held throughout Ontario.

Safety Measures Recommended in Maine

The eighth biennial report of the Department of Labour and Industry of the State of Maine, covering the period 1925-26, recommends that "each plant should have its safety organizations, consisting of a safety inspector, a workmen's safety committee in each department, a foremen's safety committee, and a general safety committee, who should see that proper mechanical safe guards are installed, investigate all accidents, and help in the educational campaign. All employees should be encouraged to make suggestions for improving the sanitary and safety conditions. Co-operation and harmony are essential, and all should work together, as the safety of one is the safety of all."

Describing the duties of factory inspectors, the report says that "the purpose of a factory inspector is to prevent accidents, see that all that can be done to protect the employee is done, to enforce laws relating to the employment of women and children, and to point out ways and assist the employer in improving conditions for those employed by him. The latter is particularly essential, for while an employer may be willing to do all in his power to better conditions, he may lack the knowledge as to how certain conditions in his own line of business have been treated in other places, which knowledge the inspector should be able to supply him with, having had the privilege and experience of looking over conditions in all lines of industry."

Italian Regulations for Industrial Hygiene

General regulations for Industrial Hygiene, applying to all paid workers in industry, commerce and agriculture, except workers on board ship and underground, were recently approved by the government of Italy. The first provisions, dealing with the handling of injurious products, stipulate that workers employed in operations exposing them to poisoning must be warned by the employer of the danger incurred; the employer must also place at their

disposal adequate means of protection. In industries in which poisonous substances are produced or handled, the workers will be examined by a competent physician at the time of engagement, and subsequently at intervals determined by the minister. The regulations cover first aid appliances and working conditions in general. Certain sections fix the limits of weights to be carried, drawn or pushed by children and women. There are also several provisions concerning agricultural workers, and dealing with dwellings, dormitories, water and prevention of disease. The last provisions deal with the inspection of labour and supervision of the enforcement of the regulations. Fines are laid down for workers who fail to comply with certain provisions of the decree.

Accidents in Ontario in July

The Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board received reports in July covering 6,215 accidents, this being a decrease from the number reported in June when there were 6,446 accidents; but the figure for July of this year is higher than July, 1926. The fatal cases in July numbered thirty-five, which is a decrease from June, the number in that month being forty-seven.

The total benefits awarded by the Workmen's Compensation Board in July were \$576,513.64, of which \$495,031.57 was for compensation for injured workers and \$81,482.07 for medical aid. The total benefits awarded in June, 1927, amounted to \$518,583.41 and for July last year \$538,685.09.

Referring to these figures, Mr. R. B. Morley, general manager of the Industrial Accident Prevention Association, calls attention to certain hazards of the season. An employee of a plant in Eastern Ontario fell from the dock to the water and was drowned. A traveller, while driving in Western Ontario, turned out to allow another car to pass; his wheels struck soft dirt and the car was overturned, pinning him underneath and killing him. Another accident, mentioned because of its severity, happened in a metal working plant when the operator lost his right hand due to the helper letting the hammer down while a plate was being inserted in the machine.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions will be held at Atlanta, Georgia, on September 27-30.

The sixteenth annual safety congress under the auspices of the National Safety Council (U.S.A.) will be held at Chicago on September 26-30.

NOTES ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

Training College for Technical Teachers at Hamilton, Ontario

REFERRING to the Training College for Technical Teachers about to be constructed in the City of Hamilton, the *Spectator* of August 31 makes the following statements:—

The training college is the first one of its kind in Canada and likely to maintain this unique position for some time. Its purpose is the giving of instruction in teaching to skilled tradesmen to enable them to take positions in technical institutes. Placed adjacent to the technical school, the students will be enabled to observe the methods of qualified teachers and to gain practice in teaching themselves through an arrangement made with the local board of education. Technical education is of recent development and teachers in this department of learning have to combine the qualifications of the skilled mechanic with those of the teacher. It has been found by experience that a three or six months' course will enable the intelligent mechanic to grasp the fundamentals of pedagogy. Authorities of a technical institute, having chosen a suitable man as teacher of such subjects as electrical work, motor mechanics, plumbing or printing, send him to the college where he acquires knowledge of and practice in the art of teaching. During the course, his salary is paid, half by the department and half by the board of education concerned.

The purpose of the school is to serve, primarily, technical education in Ontario, but with the development of technical instruction elsewhere, the facilities offered are likely to be taken advantage of by other provinces. Hamilton has thus become the centre of technical education training in Canada, for the college is already temporarily established in the technical institute itself.

Apprentice Training on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad

In the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for December, 1922, there was given an interesting paper by Mr. A. H. Williams, supervisor of apprentices, Canadian National Western Lines, on the subject of Apprentice Training on the Western Lines of the Canadian National Railways. The adoption of a somewhat similar system of apprentice training (coupled with the technical education of apprentices) on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is the topic dealt with by Mr. C. N. Fullerton, supervisor of appren-

tice training, in an article appearing in the August issue of the *American Federationist*. Mr. Fullerton points out that "apprentice training is not new on our American railroads," but that "little or no effort has been made by the railroads to standardize the training, or measure its results." The reason for the adoption of some system of apprentice and technical training on the railroads is stated as follows:—

Recent developments in railroad industry indicate that our railroads are beginning to realize the necessity for an apprentice system that will train young men for the industry in a manner to fit them thoroughly for their future work. Other industries cannot be depended upon to train men for the railroad industry. Therefore, if we are to continue forging ahead on our railroads we must train our own young men. Other industries are doing this and the railroad industry is compelled, in its own interest, to inaugurate a systematic training of men which will secure higher type of men, eliminate the unfit, and train them in the technical as well as the practical work of railroading.

Continuing, the article outlines the first experience of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in apprentice training. This preliminary experience, however, did not prove entirely satisfactory. After several years of the classroom method of instruction the management made a careful survey of the results obtained. The survey indicated that "there were a number of apparent disadvantages to the method of instruction that had been in use." Consequently, the class-room method was discontinued in 1922, and it was not until September, 1926, that a new method of furnishing technical training to the apprentices was put into effect. In the interim the management, with the co-operation of the Federated Shop Crafts, had made a study of what training should be provided so as to meet the requirements of all parties. A joint committee, equally representative of both the management and the employees was appointed to "make a thorough study of apprentice training, and make a recommendation as to what training should be provided."

Dealing with the committee's objective in the inquiry and its recommendations, Mr. Fullerton states:—

It was agreed that the purpose of technical training was not to make mathematicians or draftsmen out of the apprentices, but to give them a sufficient ground work of the fundamentals of these two necessary subjects to make them proficient capable mechanics in the final analysis, to make them mechanics both in the theoretical as well as in the practical part of their trades.

The investigations of the committee soon demonstrated the fact that no system of train-

ing was to be had, ready made, that would fit their ideas of proper technical training for the apprentices on the Baltimore and Ohio. It became evident that the only way to get just what they wanted was to have some competent organization of educators build up a course of training that could be fitted to the apprentice's needs as he progressed through his term of apprenticeship.

Finally, after completing its study of the best possible methods, this joint committee recommended that The Railway Educational Bureau of Omaha, Nebraska, be selected as the school best adapted to furnish the technical training desired. The recommendation was concurred in by the Federated Shop Crafts and adopted by the management of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. On September 1, 1926, the present system of technical training for apprentices was inaugurated on the Baltimore and Ohio.

Touching on the nature of the training, it is explained that:—

The technical training being given the apprentices is started along two general lines. On the one side, mathematics and general instructions; on the other side mechanical drawing. This training in the fundamentals takes the apprentices over a period of about two years' work, after which time they then branch out from this point into the subjects relating to their practical craft work, continuing to use the mathematical and drawing knowledge they have acquired in the solution of practical problems in connection with their shop work.

It was considered that the following up of these subjects by the technical training relating to each individual craft assures a well-rounded-out course of technical training for all apprentices estimated to be the equivalent of two years' training in a technical university.

In order to get young men to study and apply themselves sufficiently to assimilate this technical training, the Federated Shop Crafts have, in their desire to raise the craft standards, agreed with the management of the Baltimore and Ohio to make technical training a compulsory part of the young man's apprenticeship. Furthermore, "under the rules and agreements of the Federated Shop Crafts, those apprentices who fail to submit the required lessons eliminate themselves and are not retained in the service as apprentices."

In dealing with the method employed, the character of the Bureau supplying the lessons and the results obtained, the article continues as follows:—

The technical training is handled directly by the Chief of Motive Power's Office, and is directed by the Assistant Supervisor of Shops, a staff officer on the Chief of Motive Power's staff. A complete individual record is kept of each apprentice. His progress in his technical training as well as his shop work is entered monthly on his record card, and in this manner a check is had at all times on the individual performance of each apprentice. There is no guessing about it. The record maintained speaks for itself, and it is possible to ascertain at a glance the standing of each appren-

tice, the grades he is making, and whether he is a good, fair or poor apprentice.

It is interesting to know that the technical training being furnished the apprentices by the Baltimore and Ohio is being supplied through The Railway Educational Bureau of Omaha, Nebraska—an institution originally started by the late Mr. E. H. Harriman, a pioneer in the early railroad history of the nation. It was originally started as a part of the Union Pacific Railroad's organization, and later operated as a separate enterprise by Mr. D. C. Buell, who originally organized the bureau for the Union Pacific. Mr. Buell has been continuously and actively at the head of the institution, operating it as an independent school for the past sixteen years. It can thus be said that The Railway Educational Bureau was started by the vision of a railroad executive who, looking into the future, foresaw the necessity for the creation of an institution to which railroad men could turn in their quest for knowledge of a technical nature.

The Railway Educational Bureau is exclusively a railroad institution, specializing on railroad training in the several departments of a railroad, and engaging in no other training. Its entire staff is made up of practical railroad men who have devoted their lives to the work. Being men of practical experience in addition to their knowledge of the theory, they are peculiarly fitted to impart the necessary technical training to railroad men.

The Railway Educational Bureau sends the lesson papers to each apprentice by United States mail and the apprentices in turn study the lesson and submit written examinations back to the bureau by mail. The bureau corrects each examination, grades it and returns it to the apprentice. A grade of 75 per cent is necessary to pass, before the apprentice is credited with the lesson. The apprentice is required to send in two lessons each month. There are approximately 1,000 apprentices, so that the bureau handles 2,000 lessons each month from the apprentices on the Baltimore and Ohio.

The lessons are studied at home by the apprentices after regular working hours, there being no interruption to the apprentice's work in the shop.

There are three travelling apprentice instructors on the Baltimore and Ohio who devote their full time to visiting each station on the railroad where apprentices are employed. Each apprentice point is visited at least once a month. Instructors offer help and encouragement to all apprentices and do everything possible to add interest to the course. Help is offered to those who need it and special attention is given to any apprentice who is delinquent.

By and through this method is maintained the personal contact which is lacking in the ordinary correspondence school work, and which is proving very helpful on the Baltimore and Ohio. It has resulted in the period of nine months during which the training has been in effect, in having approximately 75 per cent of the apprentices ahead or on their schedule of two lessons per month. This, together with the fact that less than 5 per cent of the apprentices have been eliminated due to their being three months delinquent, means that educational history is being established on the Baltimore and Ohio.

TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA

Synopsis of the Proceedings of the 43rd Annual Convention

THE 43rd annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was held in Edmonton, Alberta, from August 22-26, the sessions being held in the Memorial Hall, a building erected by the municipality for the war veterans, and administered by the local branch of the Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League. The opening proceedings were presided over by Ald. A. Farmilo, president of the Edmonton Trades and Labour Council, who welcomed the delegates on behalf of the organized workers of the city, his address outlining the principles of the labour movement and the progress which had been made in securing the passage of legislation in the interests of the wage-earners. The civic welcome was tendered by Mayor A. U. G. Bury, and that for the province of Alberta by Acting Premier Hon. Geo. Hoadley. Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Congress, replied to the various addresses, and in turn, on behalf of the executive council, welcomed the delegates assembled, and also thanked the local committee for the complete arrangements made for the holding of the convention.

The first order of business was the receiving of the report of the Committee on Credentials, which as finally adopted seated 267 delegates, the representation being divided as follows: International organizations which have affiliated the whole of their Canadian membership, 41 delegates; provincial federation of labour (Alberta), 1 delegate; trades and labour councils, 38 delegates; two system divisions of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, 7 delegates, and 180 delegates representing local unions. Two fraternal delegates were also present, representing respectively the British Trades Union Congress and the American Federation of Labour.

Following the appointment of the various committees, an associate secretary, a messenger, a sergeant-at-arms and a translator (the business of the convention being conducted in both English and French), the report of the Committee on Rules and Order, defining the methods to be followed in the transaction of the work of the convention, was adopted.

Report of the Executive Council

Immediately following the organization of the convention the members of the executive council of the Congress presented a report of the many matters with which they had dealt during the year, the opening paragraph of

which referred to the close co-operation of the membership of the Congress and the securing of the enactment of several measures long sought by organized labour. Other statements in the introductory remarks were as follows:—

Organizing work has been carried steadily forward during the year, most affiliated international unions maintaining Canadian representatives constantly in the field, whose efforts have been supplemented by the special organizing campaigns carried on in many centres by the Trades and Labour Councils and local unions. These activities have made possible the securing of numerous upward revisions of wages and betterments in working conditions, especially for those workers employed in the better organized trades and callings, and also brought about a more general recognition by employers of the policy of collective bargaining.

Though industrial activities have continued to expand, providing employment for larger numbers of workers than for the past several years, there has been a constant surplus of available labour, attributable largely to the unwarranted influx of immigrants to the industrial centres throughout the Dominion, and the fact that these beneficial changes have been obtained, notwithstanding this continued prevalence of unemployment, is a notable tribute to the effectiveness of proper trade union organization.

By the formation, during the early part of this year, of the "All Canadian Congress of Labour" a number of those organizations which have sought to disrupt and divide our movement during the past several years have now combined their efforts with the same objects in view. Your Executive has countered their activities by making known at every opportunity their true purposes, exposing the fallacy of their arguments and the futility of their policies. It is pleasing, therefore, to report that, warned by past experiences, our membership has refused to give any aid or support to this new dual organization and that the vitality and solidarity of our movement remains unimpaired.

The report of the executive council consisted of 53 pages and was classified under various headings, the first of which referred to the legislative program which had been presented to the Dominion Government on December 16, 1926, and which included requests for legislation covering (1) Registration of union labels, (2) Old age pensions, (3) Senate reform, (4) Picketing and injunctions, (5) Electoral reform and Election Act amendments, (6) Immigration and emigration. The report also outlined certain matters which had been taken up with some of the departments of the Federal Government, and which among others included (1) Amendments to the fair wage regulations, (2) Amendment to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, (3) Amendment to the Civil

Service Act and the establishment of civil service councils, as well as an upward revision of letter carriers' salaries, (4) Amendments to the Shipping Act and the equalization of salaries throughout Canada of marine engineers employed by the Government, (5) that Federal office cleaners be paid on an annual salary basis as permanent employees and be given the same privileges as the latter, (6) that legislation be passed providing that railway employees be paid every two weeks.

Under section 2, headed "Legislation," report was made of the passage of union label legislation and the Old Age Pension Act, as well as some other matters in which trade unionists have shown particular interest, and which included the provision which the Minister of Labour had incorporated in the fair wage regulations covering the wages of pulpwood workers.

Under Section 3 the executive reported that in accordance with custom the provincial executive committees and federations of labour had submitted reports. These included reports from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, from which the executive compiled the following summary on the matters which had been dealt with by these adjuncts of the Congress during the past year:—

Eight-hour Day.—Requests for legislation to give effect to the Washington Convention on the Eight-hour Day were reiterated in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta whilst British Columbia pressed for the extension and enforcement of the existing Eight-hour Day Law to all industries. In Alberta the Government Eight-hour Day Commission held a number of sittings during the early part of the year and submitted its findings to the Legislature, the Labour Member issuing a Minority Report favouring the enactment of this Legislation. No action was taken by the Legislature on this report.

Old Age Pensions.—Enactment of legislation to give effect to the Federal Old Age Pensions Act was asked for in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

The British Columbia Legislature passed an Act which enables the Provincial Government to enter into agreement with the Federal Government for the payment of old age pensions and the necessary regulations are now being prepared to give effect to this legislation in British Columbia.

The Manitoba Legislature passed a resolution expressing satisfaction with the Federal Act, reaffirming their belief in the principle of old age pensions, and authorizing their representatives to participate in any conference between the representatives of the Government of Canada and the Provinces, held for the purpose of considering necessary supplementary legislation.

Workmen's Compensation.—Increase in the weekly compensation to 66½ per cent of the amount of wages was asked for in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia. Payment of medical aid was requested in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta. Varied increases in benefits to widows, children and other beneficiaries were urged in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta. Nova Scotia requested compensation for frost bite and Alberta that strains, ruptures, and rheumatism, caused by conditions of employment, be added to the list of industrial diseases. Measures to facilitate the rehabilitation of injured workers were stressed in New Brunswick. Review of Board's decisions by an independent medical board in British Columbia and by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council in Alberta were requested. Reorganization of the Board was asked for in Alberta. In Quebec requests for a Compensation Act administered by a Provincial Board were reiterated.

Nova Scotia amended the Act to provide that payment to widows will not cease because of temporary removal from the province and also authorizing expenditure of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) annually towards rehabilitating injured workers and for purchasing artificial limbs, etc., when necessary. Quebec postponed the coming into effect of the new Act of 1926 from April 1, 1927, to April 1, 1928, and announcement has since been made that further inquiry regarding the setting up of a Provincial Workmen's Compensation Board will be made in the interim. Ontario added caisson disease to the list of industrial diseases and consolidated Section 6 of the Act of 1915 as amended in 1917 and 1925, making clearer the rights of workers to receive compensation under the Act whilst temporarily employed outside the Province. Alberta passed amendments raising the age of dependent children to eighteen years and also raised the maximum annual payment to \$1,250 per year. In Alberta and British Columbia committees were appointed to make full inquiry into the administration of the Act and to report to the next session of their respective legislatures.

Minimum Wage Act.—Nova Scotia requested appointment of a Board to administer the Minimum Wage Law for women which is already on the Statute Books. New Brunswick requested a Minimum Wage Act for women and children. Quebec asked that female employees in stores be included under the Act and that the Board be empowered to deal with hours of labour. Ontario asked for extension of Act to cover female help in hotels outside Toronto. Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia requested extension of the Act to cover boys under eighteen and for stricter enforcement of provisions of the Act. Saskatchewan asked extension of the Act to cover all male employees and also that beauty parlour employees be placed under the Act. Alberta requested abolition of the population limit and province-wide application of the law. British Columbia asked for changes which would prevent violation of the provisions of the Act by trade schools and the posting in conspicuous places of orders of the Board.

Quebec issued its first order under the Minimum Wage Act covering female employees in laundries, dye-works, etc. In Saskatchewan barber shops and beauty parlours were brought under the control of the Minimum Wage Regulations. In British Columbia the Act was amended to provide that statements of em-

players as to wages, etc., must be made under oath, and that orders of the Board must be kept posted free from mutilation or defacement. The Board was also empowered to replace any order which has been in existence for one year without the necessity of holding a new conference. The Board was given power to enforce payment to employees of any difference between wages paid and the minimum wage rates.

Fire Fighters' Legislation.—Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan requested legislation establishing the two platoon system. Ontario asked for the consolidation of the Hours of Work (Fire Fighters) Act of 1920 and the Two Platoon Act of 1921. Ontario and British Columbia urged legislation which would give right of way to fire apparatus when making calls.

Nova Scotia passed a Two Platoon Act applying to all cities of 30,000 or over on condition that a resolution approving of the Act is passed by the City Council. Ontario passed an Act consolidating the Two Platoon and the Fire Fighters' Hours of Labour Acts. Saskatchewan passed a Two Platoon Act to come into effect after January 1, 1928, and to apply to every city of 10,000 or over unless a majority of the ratepayers have voted against its adoption before then. Deduction from pay by reason of adopting the Two Platoon System by municipalities is prohibited in both Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan, the latter province providing a penalty of from \$10 to \$100 for infringement of the law.

Mothers' Pensions.—New Brunswick and Quebec urged enactment of Mothers' Allowance legislation. Amendments to existing legislation were requested in Ontario and Manitoba to extend the provisions of the Act to mothers with one child, or mothers who had been deserted for stated periods, or whose husbands were confined to public institutions or who were physically unable to support the family. More sympathetic administration of the Act was also urged in those two provinces. Alberta asked for extension of the Act to mothers and dependent women over fifty years of age, and British Columbia for its extension to widows with or without children who are without adequate means of support, and for more liberal provisions to various other classes of women coming under the Act.

Saskatchewan amended the Act extending its provisions to the wife whose husband is confined to a tubercular institution and requiring that the husband of a beneficiary must have been a resident of the province at the time of death or disablement.

Factories Act.—New Brunswick asked that the Act be redrafted along the lines of the Ontario Act. Ontario urged amendment providing for a forty-four hour week with maximum of fifty-four and a half hours, including overtime for female employees, and other amendments establishing more uniformity with the Minimum Wage law respecting hours of labour, ages of employees, etc., and the extension of provisions to include certain lines of industries not covered by the Act.

Alberta asked for extension of the Act to include all factories; erection of fire escapes on all buildings of more than one storey; inclusion of drilling operations; adequate protection of workers employed where injurious and explosive gases are evaporated, and establishment of the eight-hour day. British Columbia requested regulations governing employment of children and women during the fruit packing and fish run seasons in these industries.

In Manitoba the Act was amended providing that regulations may be made by the Governor-in-Council covering manufactures and trades such as cleaning and pressing establishments in which gasoline or other inflammable materials are carried. These regulations may include the taking out of annual licenses. In Saskatchewan amendments were enacted providing for the use of mechanical devices for purpose of removing gases, etc., from atmosphere of work rooms. Alberta amended the Act to bring oil and gas drilling under its provisions. This only becomes effective upon proclamation of the Governor-in-Council. Amendments to the British Columbia Act provide that no child under fifteen years may be employed in any factory, except on written permit and then not for a period exceeding six hours per day. Overtime by women and girls in fish canning and fruit curing industries is made conditional upon written consent of the workers involved, or their parents.

Fair Wage Regulations.—Quebec asked that fair wage schedule be included in government contracts and undertakings subsidized by the Government. Ontario requested strengthening and enforcement of regulations, while Alberta urged the adoption of a fair wage clause to be inserted in all Government contracts.

No action was taken by the several provinces on this matter.

Unemployment and Unemployment Insurance.—Ontario and Alberta requested the undertaking of public works as a measure of relief and the enactment of unemployment insurance legislation. Alberta asked that relief work be paid for at trade union rates.

The Manitoba Government appointed a commission to inquire into the causes of and remedies for seasonal unemployment.

Injunctions in Labour Disputes.—Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta requested legislation preventing the granting of injunctions and to legalize peaceful picketing during industrial disputes.

None of the provinces took action with respect to this important matter.

The numerous other requests brought to the attention of the provincial authorities dealt with various phases of such important matters as Ratification of Conventions and Recommendations of the International Labour Organization; Abolition of Trade Schools; Abolition of Military Training in Schools; Public Health and Industrial Hygiene; Education; Discontinuance by the Ontario Government of grants of prison made clay-products, in lieu of money, to public institutions; General safety measures; Immigration and Colonization; Election Act Amendments; Juvenile employment; Abolition of private detective and employment agencies; Public ownership of public utilities and labour representation on public boards and commissions; Freedom of Association, Education, etc., etc.

Favourable legislation enacted and not referred to in the foregoing summary included: Amendments to the Mines Act in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta; Amendments to the Mechanics Lien Act in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia; Motor Vehicles Act in Nova Scotia; Liquor Control Act in Ontario and New Brunswick; Election Act in New Brunswick and Quebec; Steam Boiler Act in Saskatchewan and Alberta;

Amendments to the Masters and Servants Acts in Manitoba and Saskatchewan; Child Welfare Act in Manitoba and Saskatchewan; Technical Education Act in New Brunswick and the Public School Act in British Columbia providing for combining school districts and the establishment of technical schools therein; Stationary Engineers Act in Ontario; Consolidation of the Employment Agencies Act; Children's Protection Act and the Public Health Act in Ontario; Amendments to the Superannuation Acts of Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia; Amendments to the Town Act of Saskatchewan dealing with closing of shops on half holidays and an amendment to the Towns and Villages Act in Alberta gives right to vote to tenants in certain municipalities in municipal elections.

In Manitoba a Bill providing for a periodic rest day was introduced but failed to pass; the matter, however, was referred to the Bureau of Labour with instructions to make a thorough investigation and present recommendations before the next session of the Legislature. A Bill providing for the settlement of industrial disputes and to amend the Minimum Wage Act also failed to pass.

In Alberta a resolution aiming to abolish cadet training in the province was adopted by a committee of the House, but debate on the matter was adjourned before a vote was taken in the Legislature. Collective bargaining on railways and hours of labour for government employees were also subjects of resolution in Alberta, being withdrawn, however, on assurance being given by the Government that the matters referred to would be remedied.

A Committee of the British Columbia Legislature was appointed to investigate the administration of the Workmen's Compensation and Mother's Allowance Acts and report to the next session of the House.

Section 4 of the report stated that the congress is affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions, the Women's Trade Union League of America, the American Association for Labour Legislation, the American Association of Political and Social Science, the Canadian Council on Child Welfare and the League of Nations Society of Canada. It was also reported that the congress through its representatives had co-operated in the work of the International Labour Organization; Research Council of Canada; Dominion Council of Health; Dominion Fire Prevention Association; National Safety League, and the Ontario and Quebec Sections of the League; the Employment Service Council of Canada; the Frontier College; the National Council of Education; the Canadian Social Hygiene Council, and the Canadian Engineering Standards Association. Synopses of the Proceedings of the meetings of some of these societies were embodied in the report.

Section 5—"International"—contained reference to the manner in which the American Federation of Labour had co-operated with the executive in regard to organization work in the Dominion. It was stated that the congress had a fraternal delegate at the convention of

the French Federation of Labour in Paris in the person of Mr. Geo. Brunet, fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress, who also was the representative of the Congress at the convention in Paris of the International Federation of Trade Unions. Report was given of the annual conference of the International Labour Organization, at which the delegate for the work people was Mr. P. M. Draper, secretary of the Congress, Mr. J. T. Foster, vice-president of the congress, being adviser.

Section 6, under the caption "Workmen's Compensation," gave a brief review of the efforts to secure adequate workmen's compensation, and reported on a conference of labour representatives which had been held with a view to framing desired amendments to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act. This conference prepared a report of 20 pages on the subject in which 21 recommendations seeking changes in the act were submitted. This report the executive council recommended, along with such other evidence as is available from investigations in other provinces, be referred to a special committee for consideration "in order that the greatest possible degree of uniformity throughout the Dominion may be assured in the changes recommended as necessary to be made in the respective provincial acts."

Section 7—"Union Labels"—outlined the efforts made to secure protection for union labels and again referred to the passage of the desired legislation.

Section 8—"Technical Education"—called attention to the approaching expiry of the Federal grant towards technical education and recommended the executive council and provincial executive committees to press for a continuance of support and development of technical education in the Dominion.

Section 9—"Police Unions"—referred to the situation existing in Montreal as a result of a decision of the Supreme Court upholding the city in its opposition to the police maintaining a union. The executive stated that the Montreal Police Union is entitled to the greatest commendation for its defence of the right of association, and endorsed the issuing of a proposed appeal for financial assistance to aid in taking the case to the Privy Council. (The Privy Council subsequent to the writing of the report of the executive council refused to grant the union the right of appeal.)

Section 10—"Apprenticeship"—advised of the formation of the Ontario Apprenticeship Council of the Building Trades and gave an outline of the system which those interested had adopted for the training of apprentices in the building industry.

Section 11—"Canadian Congress Journal"—pointed out that the publication was now self-sustaining; that a new policy of accepting bulk subscriptions from local unions and trades and labour councils at a reduced rate had been introduced, and labour bodies were urged to take advantage of this offer.

Section 12—"Migration"—stated that the efforts to secure certain alterations in the Immigration Act had not been successful. The matter of prohibition of contract labour had received the endorsement of the Employment Service Council and the Minister of Labour had demonstrated his desire of finding some means of giving effect to the same. The recommendations respecting medical examination of immigrants at port of embarkation received the endorsement of the advisory council to the Department of Health and arrangements were being made to put this into effect. It was stated that the agreement entered into earlier in the year between the railway companies and the Government giving the first-named a free hand to recruit and import farm labour from Central European countries had led to an influx of these immigrants to such an extent that complaint had been made not only by organized labour but by municipal councils and provincial governments. Consequently the Government had issued orders for the suspension of admission of this class of immigrant for the time being. It was further stated that this action will not solve the problem as to what can be done with these and other unemployed people, "and the Government should be impressed with its responsibility of assisting the provincial and municipal authorities in providing for their maintenance." Reference was made to the action of the United States Government in giving a stricter interpretation to the immigration laws, whereby all except native born Canadians or those who could qualify under the quota regulations of the country of their birth, would be debarred from continuing the practice of crossing daily into the United States to follow their occupations. Every effort was made by the executive to secure modification of the order and for equal recognition by the United States authorities of all bona fide Canadian citizens irrespective of their place of birth. Some modifications of the original order had been secured, the time of the order becoming fully effective having been extended to December 1, 1927, and in addition the quota numbers have been increased which permits compliance with the law by a greater number of non-native born Canadian citizens. The executive stated that the right of the United States Government to impose such regulations was fully conceded, but nevertheless this should be exercised with due recognition to long established

practice and of the friendly international relations existing with Canada. It was also stated that the right respecting the entry of workers into Canada undoubtedly rests with the Canadian Government, and the executive did not know of any reason why similar restrictions should not be applied to workers entering Canada from the United States.

Section 13—"Canadian Coal"—stated that coal mining in Canada still remains largely a seasonal occupation with the result that large numbers of miners annually suffer from unemployment. To overcome this condition representations have been made to the Federal Government to adopt a policy which would encourage greater use of Canadian mined coal. The Congress has declared in the past in favour of nationalizing the coal industry, so that production of coal might be carried on in the interests of the community instead of for private profit. It was pointed out that the Dominion Government had continued to pay bonuses on transportation of coal from the eastern coal fields to Quebec and Ontario points and also provided for assistance to coking plants. These measures, the executive stated, while commendable had not reduced the volume of unemployment, especially in the Western coal fields, and it was again declared that the problem is one of national importance demanding the closest co-operation between the Federal and Provincial Governments with a view to ensuring a larger distribution of Canadian coal at reasonable prices and more regular employment for the workers in the industry.

Section 14—"Old Age Pensions"—reported the passage by parliament of the Old Age Pensions Bill, and recommended that each of the provincial executive committees urge the immediate enactment of legislation so as to enable the statute to be applied within their respective provinces.

Section 15 dealt with a number of miscellaneous matters which had engaged the attention of the executive council, as well as reporting on some incidents of interest to the organized workers, and included the following subjects: (1) the contributions of the affiliated bodies forwarded by the Congress to aid the British Miners amounted to \$3,123.26; (2) satisfactory wage adjustments were secured for members of the National Association of Marine Engineers employed by the Department of Marine, and the Government also complied with the request of the Congress that subsidies be discontinued to the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company for the West Indies service and the transference of this service to the Canadian Government Merchant Marine; (3) the reinstatement of

employees by a certain paper company which agreed to discontinue any discrimination against any worker because of his membership in the union; (4) support to the letter carriers in their efforts to secure improvements in their conditions of employment; (5) the conclusion of the report of the executive referred to the harmony existing in the ranks of the affiliates, and pointed out that this unity was evident in the legislation obtained during the year.

Reports were also submitted by the fraternal delegates to the American Federation of Labour and the British Trades Union Congress, each of which referred to the more important matters which had engaged the attention of the conventions of these bodies.

Report of Committee on Officers' Reports

The report of the Committee on Officers' Reports, to which the above reports with the exception of the sections on Workmen's Compensation and Union Labels, were referred, directed the attention of the delegates to the optimistic tone of the preamble to the report of the executive council, and noted with satisfaction the spirit of unity and co-operation manifested, expressing the hope that this spirit would continue to permeate the international trade union movement in Canada. Referring to the formation of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour the committee did not regret "the concentration of the so-called national unions in one organization," but on the contrary expressed the opinion that it is desirable "that those who would disrupt our movement should be on the outside and in the open." The Committee further stated that the records indicate a tendency towards international unionism in Canada, and declared that during the past year considerable numbers of workers had returned to international trade unions. The Committee noted with satisfaction the passage of legislation protecting union labels and the Old Age Pensions Act, and agreed with the executive council in urging the various adjuncts of the congress in the various provinces to secure enabling legislation. The Committee approved of the energy displayed by the executive council in its efforts to secure desired legislation and agreed with the various recommendations contained therein.

The Committee recommended a careful study of the legislative reports submitted by the Provincial executive committees and the federations of labour, which contained representations made to the various provincial legislatures and a record of legislation passed at the recent sessions of these bodies. The report of the committee, several items of

which created considerable discussion, was adopted, as was also a recommendation that the delegates study reports of the fraternal delegates.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer

Mr. P. M. Draper, the secretary-treasurer, submitted a report of the financial transactions of the Congress during the past fiscal year. The balance on hand September 1, 1926, was \$3,826.89; the total receipts during the fiscal year, including the revenue from the congress building in Ottawa, was \$27,759.25; total expenditure was \$22,330.07, leaving a balance of \$5,429.18.

The membership on which *per capita* had been paid numbered 114,362, an increase of 11,325 over the membership reported in 1926. The secretary pointed out that if the members out of employment owing to strikes and other temporary causes were counted these figures would be increased by at least an additional 15,000. Seven charters had been issued to federal unions and the Cloth, Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union had affiliated its Canadian membership, making 577 international organizations now in affiliation. The report was referred to the Audit Committee which subsequently recommended its adoption, a course approved by the convention.

Grants to Fraternal Delegates

The Committee on Ways and Means recommended that \$400 be granted to the fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labour and \$800 to the representative to the British Trades Union Congress, also that the executive council be authorized to pay all other incidental expenses in connection with the convention. These recommendations were adopted without discussion.

Union Labels

References to the union label in the report of the executive council were referred to the Committee on Union Labels, which in reporting stated: "It is indeed gratifying to note that after more than thirty years of effort on the part of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the union label trades organizations amendments to the Trade Marks and Designs Act have now been enacted which permits the legal registration of union labels, shop cards and buttons. In this connection we call your special attention to the following paragraph in the executive council's report. "By the enactment of this law, international unions are now able to establish ownership of their labels and are in a position to protect them from fraudulent use and counterfeit and thus

asure that the money spent in securing patronage of union label products will in future benefit only employers properly entitled to use such labels." It is pleasing to also record that the Canadian law in this respect is the most advanced legislation of its nature on the North American continent. As the report well points out this desirable legislation was only secured after much effort, and the officers of the Congress are deserving of considerable credit for their tactful and diplomatic manner in which they handled the problem. Your committee also believes that the thanks of the convention should be extended to (a) The Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labour for its financial assistance and the hearty co-operation of its officers; (b) the Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, who sponsored the bill in the House of Commons; (c) Officials of the Department of Labour for their assistance and co-operation, especially when the bill was before the Banking and Commerce Committee of the Senate; (d) The Hon. G. D. Robertson and Hon. J. D. Taylor for their activities while the measure was before the Upper House; and (e) Mr. G. Bell, K.C., M.P., who first introduced the bill in Parliament in 1926."

The committee recommended, in view of the above legislation, which gives ample protection to union labels and fair employers, that label campaigns be inaugurated in every locality and pushed with all possible vigor.

The committee commended the Executive Council for creating a Canadian Advisory Council on Union Labels and believed that the same should be continued.

Pleasure was expressed at the *Canadian Congress Journal* giving considerable publicity to union labels during the past year and was recommended that this policy be continued.

The committee reiterated the recommendation of last year to the effect that the incoming executive council give consideration to reserving space for a union label booth at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto.

The committee noted that another label, the Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' International Union had affiliated its entire Canadian membership to the Congress.

The committee did not believe it necessary to enumerate the various union labels, shop cards and buttons, but would point out that the union label, shop card and button are the only guarantees of union conditions.

Attention was directed to the innovation of the Vancouver Trades and Labour Council in issuing a common quarterly button for its affiliated membership. The committee recommended that this system be drawn to the at-

tention of the various trades and labour councils in the Dominion.

The committee also recommended in view of most of the provinces now operating the liquor business under a system of government control that all assistance be given the brewery workers in their efforts to organize the workers in this industry and in the protection of the workers already organized in this trade.

After a general discussion on union labels the convention adopted the report.

Workmen's Compensation Legislation

In accordance with the recommendation of the executive council a special committee on workmen's compensation legislation was appointed, to which were referred five resolutions on the subject, as well the report of a conference which had considered amendments to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act. Three of the resolutions submitted to the committee requested that the Quebec Government be asked to put the compensation act of that province into effect. With those the committee recommended concurrence. The committee also approved of a resolution asking that the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario empower some one to enforce the various clauses of the said act in regard to the protection of workmen both before and after an accident. Another resolution sought to secure the discontinuance by the Canadian National Railways of the practice of deducting money from men not allowed to join the permanent insurance fund, and who are covered by the Compensation Act when injured. To overcome this the Committee suggested that the end desired would be realized by the inclusion in schedule 1 of the workers now in schedule 2 of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act.

The Committee referred with satisfaction to the thoroughness with which the Special Committee on the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act had performed the task committed to them by the representative conference in Ontario, which had been called by the Executive Council of the Congress. The Committee stated that they had carefully considered the findings and recommendations of this Committee and urged their adoption. It was also recommended that the Committee continue to co-operate with the Ontario Executive Committee of the Trades and Labour Congress, and that joint action be taken in urging upon the Ontario Government the necessity of making the legislative changes recommended and upon the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board the necessity of administering the Workmen's Compensation Act in conformity with the recommendations

The report of the Committee continued as follows: In complying with the recommendation of the Executive Committee as set forth in their report your Committee has carefully considered the question of uniformity of Workmen's Compensation legislation in the respective provinces of the Dominion. With a view to assisting in the attainment of desired uniformity of legislation, your Committee thoughtfully reviewed a number of fundamental principles involved in Workmen's Compensation legislation and submit the following for your endorsement as being possible of realization in all the provinces of the Dominion:—

General Principles.—"With a view to ensuring equitable compensation for injured workmen and to the dependents of those fatally injured and having regard to the desirability of reaching uniformity throughout Canada, as far as may be practicable, on the general principles of workmen's compensation legislation, the scales of compensation payments and in the administration of such legislation, your Committee recommends early action to secure the following:—

1. Workmen's compensation legislation in all provinces in Canada based on the collective liability or State insurance system, administered by a Board or Commission of at least three members, one of whom must be a representative of organized labour. All employers within the scope of such legislation to be required to contribute to the accident fund out of which compensation and medical aid are payable; no contribution to such fund to be made by workmen.

2. Compensation for total or partial disability to be based on the average earnings at the time of the accident of at least two-thirds of such average up to at least \$2,500; provided that the minimum amount of compensation shall not be less than \$15 per week unless the wages were less than \$15, in which case the compensation shall be one hundred per cent of the wages.

3. That the scales of compensation for dependent widows be at least \$50 per month with an additional payment of \$12 for each child under sixteen years of age; when children only, are dependants, a monthly payment of \$15 for each child under sixteen years of age; compensation to dependent children to be continued for educational purposes for a longer period at the discretion of the Board.

4. Compensation should cover all accidental injuries and industrial diseases arising out of or in the course of employment.

5. That with a view to the prevention of accidents or industrial diseases Provincial Governments and Compensation Boards be urged to promote and organize accident prevention associations, preferably with the cooperation of the employees or their representatives, and that a more rigid supervision be maintained by Government inspectors of a hazardous nature.

6. That practical measures be taken by Compensation Boards to ensure more prompt reports of accidents from employers, workmen and the attending physician.

7. That in all cases of the review of a claim where the right to or amount of compensation may be involved, the injured workman shall, if dissatisfied with the decision of the Board, be given the right of examination by an independent medical board of at least two physicians satisfactory to the claimant, such Board to have the right to review the file in the case.

8. That efforts be made to provide, in Compensation Acts, for the rehabilitation of permanently injured workmen.

9. That representatives of labour throughout Canada be urged to oppose the creation of Appeal Boards set up for the purpose of making final decisions on claims for compensation, thus closing the door to a further review of such claims.

10. That when injured workmen have been awarded total disability compensation, same should be continued until he is able to resume his former occupation or has been offered other suitable and equally remunerative employment, and that if such injured workman has suffered a permanent partial disability, but upon the report of the attending physician is able to do light work the total disability payments should be continued until suitable employment is provided.

11. That legislation be obtained making compulsory on the part of physicians to report to the workmen's compensation boards all industrial diseases."

The Committee also pointed out for the information of the delegates that in seeking uniformity of legislation in the respective provinces they are carrying out the desire expressed by the National Industrial Conference held in Ottawa, September 15-20, 1919. This Conference emphasized the "necessity for uniformity of law relating to the welfare of those engaged in industrial work in the several provinces" and outlined the plan for an interprovincial conference thoroughly representative of all the provinces to consider uniformity of legislation such as the

Workmen's Compensation Acts in the different provinces.

After a lengthy discussion on the report, which was considered seriatim, it was adopted unanimously.

Refused to Enlarge Executive

A resolution was submitted which sought to increase the number of vice-presidents from three (the present number) to one for each province which has affiliations with the congress, these to constitute the personnel of the executive council. This resolution was referred to the Committee on Constitution and Law, which recommended that, owing to the expense which would be involved in providing for meetings of the executive the proposal be not approved. After a lengthy discussion, the recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Another resolution referred to the same committee was one asking that the railroad fares of all delegates attending future conventions of the congress be pooled. This was also reported against, and the convention without discussion adopted the report.

Notification that Strike Exists

The Resolutions Committee considered and reported on 63 resolutions, most of which, sometimes with slight amendments, were adopted. The first resolution reported desired legislation "providing that where a strike exists and the employer advertises in the press or labour he shall be required to set out in the advertisement that a strike does exist." The resolution was approved, as was also a demand for the complete abolition of all private fee-charging employment agencies in the province of Quebec.

The convention also concurred in resolutions (1) opposing institutions supported by public subscriptions and other donations supplying persons to perform temporary work, and (2) making it compulsory for employers and others seeking the importation of labour to first consult the Employment Service of Canada, and no importation to be allowed unless the said service is unable to supply the class of workers required, and consents to importation.

Education in Quebec

Once more the congress endorsed a request that the Quebec provincial executive committee should petition the Quebec Government to adopt the following:

1. Free and compulsory education.
2. Compulsory and uniform tuition of the French and English language in all schools of the province.
3. All text books to be issued by the Government upon the recommendation of the Boards

of Education and to be sold at cost price, pending their free distribution to scholars.

4. All school books to be uniform throughout the Province, this being one of the principal requirements for proper education.

5. All courses in the Provincial Government schools, technical and others, to be given free of charge.

6. No person to be permitted to teach in any school who is not the owner of a normal school diploma, except in the case of primary courses, such as those given in kindergartens, technical schools, and similar institutions.

7. That all persons under the age of twenty-one working in factories, workshops, or any other place of employment, who are not able to read and write one of the two languages of this country fluently, be compelled to attend evening classes.

8. The laws governing education be amended by the Provincial Government to provide for a minimum salary for school teachers in keeping with the cost of living and to permit the prosecution of school commissions who pay less than said minimum salary.

9. A Minister of Education to be appointed whose duties should consist in supervising the proper administration of school commissions, the enforcement of the program of education adopted by the Provincial, Catholic and Protestant Boards of Education and all other rules and regulations pertaining to education.

Fair Wage Regulations

A resolution, the preamble to which set forth that notwithstanding that the Quebec Government had adopted a resolution designed to guarantee to all workers employed on Government contracts fair and equitable wages, it was difficult to enforce its provisions owing to the lack of proper safeguards, instructed the Quebec provincial executive to endeavour to secure for the workers employed on Provincial Government contracts the same protection as given in the regulations governing Federal Government contracts.

Another resolution, which was also adopted, requested the following additions to the Fair Wage regulations regarding Dominion Government contracts.

(1) That the representatives of the Labour Department be empowered to make at any time they feel justified in doing so an inspection of the books, lists of employees, payrolls and working hours, without first having to obtain the Minister's permission, as at present.

(2) That the representative of the Department of Labour be empowered to take immediate action, without referring to the Minister, should any violation of the establishment conditions be proved to his satisfaction.

(3) That a provision be added to the regulations to allow representatives of the workers employed, where such an organization exists, to visit the work.

Endorse the Five-Day Week

Resolution No. 10 declared that owing to the improved methods of production by machinery and specializing of labour large numbers of workers are continually unemployed

without any hope of steady employment until hours are shortened, the resolve being:—

That this convention adopt the five-day (40-hour) week, and that they recommend to affiliated bodies that an attempt be made to put this in operation in the near future. Those failing to accomplish this before the next convention of the Congress to be requested to state what efforts have been made and their reasons for failure.

The Resolutions Committee recommended that the resolve read as follows: "That this convention go on record as endorsing the principle of the 5-day 40-hour week, and urge all affiliated bodies to do their utmost to put it into effect."

Delegate Buck of Toronto, moved that the resolution be referred back to committee to incorporate a demand that there should be no reduction in pay where hours are shortened.

A discussion ensued, in which it was pointed out that the congress could take no action other than making a recommendation as the matter was one with which only the affiliated bodies were competent to deal. The motion to refer back was defeated and the recommendation of the committee adopted.

Hours of Labour and Conditions of Employment

Under this heading the convention approved of legislation in the province of Quebec whereby employees in the mechanical department of the theatrical industry would be allowed one day's rest of 24 consecutive hours per week in all theatres operating seven days a week.

Approval was given (1) to a request that Federal office cleaners be paid on an annual salary basis as permanent employees, including privileges of sick leave and holidays with pay and superannuation; (2) Urging the Government to instruct the Civil Service Commission to make a re-classification of the letter carrier service "so that adequate salaries may be paid"; (3) Asking the Congress to urge the Dominion Government to remove from the Civil Service Act the section giving power to the Civil Service Commission to set salary schedules. The convention endorsed a resolution in favour of a complete revision of the Canada Shipping Act and also approved of amendments to the Ontario Factory Act and the regulations of the Ontario Minimum Wage Board with a view to securing better protection for the workers.

Endorsation was given to a request that the Bankruptcy and Winding-Up Acts be amended so that in all cases where a firm becomes insolvent that claims of employees for wages and salaries be given priority over all other creditors.

The B. & O. Plan

The following resolution asking for the condemnation of the union-management co-operative plan (commonly referred to as the "B. & O. Plan" by reason of its original introduction in the shops of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad) was introduced by West Edmonton lodge No. 448 of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen and Edmonton Lodge No. 546 of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Drop Forgers:

Whereas, at the inception of the Co-operative (B. & O.) Plan in the shops of the Canadian National Railways, the railway shopmen were assured that it would stabilize their employment and increase their earnings without causing reductions in staff; it being argued rather that its operation would lead to the employment of even more shopmen, and whereas, since the plan went into operation the C.N.R. has handled more freight, earned more revenue and made greater profits, but has actually reduced shop forces so, that the total shop pay roll gets smaller in spite of the increase in the amount of work, and whereas, two years' experience of the so-called Co-operative Plan has shown very clearly that its effects are exactly the opposite to what were claimed, therefore be it resolved, that this convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada repudiate the Union Management—Co-operative Plan now in operation in the shops of the C.N.R., and likewise condemns all such co-laboration schemes as attempts to pervert trade unionism and to subordinate our organization to the interests of the employing class.

The Resolutions Committee recommended that as the matter was not within the jurisdiction of the congress, the resolution be now concurred in.

Delegate R. J. McCutcheon, of Winnipeg, said that the resolution, although presented by the local lodge of the B. of R. C., had really been prepared by the Communist Party, and was not in accordance with the facts.

Delegate Tim Buck, of Toronto, declared that the B. & O. plan was a contradiction; that there had not been any benefits to the employees, all the advantages being to the railways.

Delegate J. Corbett, of London, replying to the previous speaker, said the federated shop trades were quite able to take care of themselves, and did not need to have the Communist Party looking after their affairs. When the men in the shops did not want the B. & O. plan they would just stop co-operating.

Delegate R. J. Tallon deplored the bringing of the matter into the convention of the congress, it being purely a question for the men affected to discuss. He extolled the B. & O. plan as it had been of much advantage to the employees.

Other delegates also spoke approvingly of the plan, after which the recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Subsequently Delegate McCutcheon declared that the attack on the co-operative plan was a part of the program of the Communist Party, and therefore did not believe that the proceedings of the convention should give prominence to such propaganda. He accordingly moved that the resolution be not printed in the minutes. This was also adopted.

Health and Safety

Under this heading was included a resolution which pointed out that several fatalities had occurred in Ontario owing to unprotected electrical appliances. The convention concurred in a request that legislation be enacted to force the various power companies to provide safety for employees and the public.

Approval was given to the following requests: (1) Amendment to the Quebec Scaffolding Act to compel all cities and towns to adopt the said act and appointment of the necessary inspectors to insure its enforcement; (2) Insertion in the statutes of Quebec of a law covering the erection and operation of hoists; (3) That only qualified boiler makers, recognized by their employment as such, be appointed as boiler inspectors; (4) Amendments to the Quebec Stationary Engineers' Act providing for the employment of qualified persons to operate all internal combustion, ammonia or compression engines, steam or electric elevators; (5) Requiring that motor certificated engineers be employed on all vessels propelled by internal combustion engines; (6) That all persons employed as moving picture machine operators in Quebec should be thoroughly skilled in the working of mechanical and electrical apparatus and devices used in or connected with the operation of moving picture machines; (7) That efforts be made to have laws enacted to require the licensing of barbers in the province where no such statute has been adopted. The convention also reaffirmed the action of the 1926 convention in regard to trade schools, which declared that such institutions should be under the supervision of provincial governments and guidance of the education departments so that fixed regulations may be made as to methods of teaching and period of apprenticeship.

The convention also concurred in resolutions; (1) In favour of the fullest co-operation of the Congress with the Dominion Fire Prevention Association; (2) Against the manufacture or making of clothing for commercial purposes in the homes of wage earners; (3) In favour of legislation to provide proper protection to operators of spraying machines; (4) In favour of wrapping in wax paper of all bread before leaving the bakeries.

Immigration and Colonization

There were seven resolutions presented under the above heading, five of which the Resolutions Committee reported were covered by the report of the executive council and recommended that the executive be instructed to continue to press to have the policy of the congress on immigration and emigration as adopted by the Ottawa convention of 1925 put into effect. Considerable discussion took place on this subject, but no amendment was made to the recommendation of the committee, which was adopted. The committee submitted a substitute for a resolution in reference to the Alien Labour Act, which as adopted, was as follows: "That the Dominion Government have the administration of the Alien Labour Act placed under some responsible minister of the crown."

The convention also approved of a resolution requesting that a clause be inserted in the Immigration Act to the effect "that any company, corporation, society, association, person or party, or agents for the same, soliciting to bring immigrants into Canada shall be responsible financially for the said immigrant for not less than one year."

Minimum Wage

A resolution presented by the Quebec Provincial Council of Carpenters pointed out that the women's Minimum Wage Act only covers a few industries, and asked that representation be made to the proper authorities with a view to having the provisions of the act extended to all industries and commercial establishments. This was approved without any debate.

Old Age Pensions

There were two resolutions presented on the question of old age pensions, one from the Montreal Trades and Labour Council and the other from the Quebec and Levis Council, both of which urged the passage of legislation by the Quebec Legislature with a view to having the Old Age Pension Act made applicable to the citizens of that province. The Resolutions Committee amended one of the resolutions so as to cover all of the provinces, and with this change it was adopted.

Unemployment Insurance

A resolution was submitted on the subject of unemployment and sickness insurance, in which it was suggested that the Trades and Labour Congress should consider the advisability of holding a national convention for the purpose of determining the best methods to secure the necessary legislation by Federal and provincial parliaments. The Resolutions Committee recommended a substitute resolu-

tion to the effect that the congress reiterate its former stand, which is that the executive continue to press for unemployment insurance. This was approved.

Favour Peaceful Picketing

The following resolution asking for country-wide protest meetings to impress the Government in the matter of amendments to the Criminal Code was presented by Toronto Branch No. 40 of the International Fur Workers' Union.

Whereas, in spite of the representations of the executive committee of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the Dominion Government refuses to introduce legislation for the amendment of Section 501 of the Criminal Code such as will legalize peaceful picketing in Canada, and whereas, there is a widespread realization that the existing conditions militate against effective strike action by the organized workers of the Dominion of Canada in their efforts to improve their standards of living. Be it, therefore, resolved, that in order to rally and crystalize the working class sentiment on this question, to impress the organized workers with the serious position of the trade union movement, and to impress the Dominion Government with the seriousness of Labour's demand, the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada name a day in the immediate future on which trade unions throughout the country shall organize protest meetings and forward demands to the Dominion Government for picketing to be regarded as legal in Canada.

The Resolutions Committee recommended the deletion of the resolve and the substitution of the following: "Resolved, that the executive council of the congress continue its efforts to secure the desired amendments to this law."

Delegate Tim Buck, of Toronto, opposed the report of the committee, while several other delegates spoke strongly against the proposal of holding protest meetings. The resolution as amended by the committee was adopted.

Favour the Organization of Women

The convention approved of a resolution urging all international unions and central bodies to co-operate in the immediate initiation of organization campaigns, particular attention to be given to the organization of unorganized female workers.

The convention also adopted a proposal in favour of bringing the young workers into the ranks of organized labour.

Approval was also given to a resolution instructing the executive council of the congress to bring to the attention of the various affiliated international organizations the question of co-operating in an endeavour "to build up the membership and offsetting the false propaganda that is being directed against the international trade union movement."

Trade Union Unity

The question of trade union unity was again brought before the convention in the following resolution which was introduced by West Edmonton Lodge 448, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America; Toronto Branch 40, Fur Workers' Union; Edmonton Branch 546, Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers.

Whereas, the Trade Union Movement of Canada is weakened by division into Catholic, National, A. F. of L., and Independent International groups, and whereas, the only method by which this weakness can be overcome is by the unification of all these groups into one all-inclusive trade union centre that shall embrace every functioning trade union organization regardless of jurisdictional claims similarly as does the British Trades Union Congress. Therefore be it resolved, that as a step towards unity in the Canadian trade union movement, this convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada extends fraternal greetings to the national unions organized in the All Canadian Congress of Labour, and urges that these two National centres, i.e., the Trades and Labour Congress and the All Canadian Congress shall immediately open negotiations for amalgamation, and be it further resolved that this convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada invites the All Canadian Congress of Labour to co-operate with us in convening an all-inclusive conference of Canadian trade union organizations for the purpose of considering the furtherance of national trade union unity in Canada.

The Resolutions Committee recommended non-concurrence in the proposal, a similar recommendation having been adopted at the 1926 convention when a resolution along somewhat the same lines was introduced.

Delegate Tim Buck urged that the delegates give the matter some attention. More time and energy, he declared, were spent in fighting among themselves than in fighting the bosses. He believed the working class would respond to a movement for unity. The delegates apparently were in no mood to discuss the matter, the previous question being promptly called for and adopted, as was also the report of non-concurrence in the resolution. Subsequently a demand was made to have the matter re-opened for discussion, but the convention did not approve. Under another resolution, however, several opponents of the proposal for a conference were given an opportunity of offering strong criticism of the actions of officers of some of the organizations now in the All-Canadian Congress of Labour in setting up dual bodies in an endeavour to disrupt the old-established trade unions.

Oppose Interference in China

Another resolution introduced by Toronto Branch No. 40 of the International Fur Workers' Union, which among other things

declared that "the Chinese people are waging a valiant struggle for their national independence and against the brutal oppression of the foreign Imperialists," and that "the toiling masses of China demand that the Imperialists get out of China and let the Chinese people develop freely their own lives and manage their own affairs," demanded (1) The withdrawal from China of the Imperialists and their armed forces. (2) The cancellation of all treaties humiliating to China and the cancellation of the extra territorial rights for foreigners. (3) Recognition and treatment of Nationalist China as an equal by various Imperialist Powers.

The Resolutions Committee offered the following as a substitute, which was adopted:—

Whereas, the lasting peace and prosperity of China is a question that can only be ultimately settled by the Chinese themselves; Therefore, resolved, that this convention goes on record as being opposed to the interference of all foreigners into the political, economic and industrial life of China.

Favour Representation in Pan-American Federation

The convention approved of a resolution instructing the executive council to take such steps as in their judgment will give the congress representation as an affiliated body in the Pan-American Federation of Labour so that the viewpoint of Canadian organized labour on the economic and political conditions as they effect workers in the Dominion may be fully expressed.

"Congress Journal" only Official Paper

A resolution was submitted which set forth that numerous complaints had been made of the number of so-called labour papers which are published by persons who are not connected in any way with the recognized labour movement, and who "simply exploit the manufacturers for advertisements, thereby making a good living for themselves to the detriment of the workers," and asked as a means of exposing such publications, that no paper be accepted by the workers as a labour paper which has not received the endorsement of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada or the American Federation of Labour.

The Resolutions Committee amended the resolution in certain respects and substituted the following as the resolve: "That the Congress goes on record as urging members to subscribe to the *Congress Journal* as the only official paper for which the Congress could accept responsibility."

Want Separate Department for Labour

The Ontario provincial executive committee was instructed to urge on the Ontario Government the desirability of creating a separate Department of Labour under a minister whose duties will not be merged with any other department.

Another matter which it was decided to bring to the attention of the Ontario Government is the proposal to grant to each municipality local autonomy for the sale of beer and wine.

No Protest Against Break With Russia

Toronto Branch No. 40 of the International Fur Workers' Union was responsible for the introduction of a resolution asking that the convention protest against the breaking off of trade relations between Canada and the Union of Soviet Republics, and urged that immediate steps be taken to renew the previously existing friendly relations. It also asked that to help the development of trade, and to assist the workers of the Soviet Union in their work of socialist construction the Federal Government be urged to immediately extend substantial credits to be used in the purchase of manufactured products in this country.

The Resolutions Committee recommended non-concurrence, and without any discussion the recommendation was approved.

Fraternal Greetings

The Wednesday morning session of the convention was set aside to hear the messages from the fraternal delegates, the first being delivered by Mr. Thos. McQuaid, vice-president of the International Union of Plate Printers and Die Stammers, of Washington, D.C., fraternal delegates from the American Federation of Labour, who in his preliminary remarks outlined the nature of the work performed by the members of his union and the efforts made to secure improvements in the conditions of employment of plate printers. In conveying the greetings of the American Federation Mr. McQuaid complimented the Dominion on reaching its diamond jubilee and pointed to the friendly relations existing between the United States and Canada. He referred to the ties which bound together the trade union movements of both countries and opined that it was essential that there should be the closest co-operation between the union members thereof. The speaker gave endorsement to the company-union co-operative plan, known as the B. & O. plan, which he claimed had been of much value to railroad employees. Other trades were considering schemes of co-operation between employers and employees.

Mr. McQuaid referred to some of the activities of the international trade unions in the United States, such as the establishment of the Union Labour Life Insurance Company; the extension of the five-day week; and the progress of union label agitation, and closed with a plea for the closest co-operation between the trade union forces of Canada and the United States.

Mr. John Cliff, of London, England, assistant general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union, opened his fraternal message with a reference to the kinship existing between members of the trade union movement. Referring to conditions in Great Britain, he said the workers had been compelled to stand attacks both politically and industrially, and declared that the British general strike was the greatest demonstration of solidarity ever witnessed. The new Trade Unions Act was designed to cripple the trade union movement. It had been the object of the trade unions to settle disputes by negotiation and conciliation, and in many cases they had been successful, but the new act would hinder the success of the industrial councils which had been set up to adjust difficulties. Mr. Cliff outlined the provisions of the new Trade Union Act and the penalties for violations of the law. He declared that the act was designed to strangle the political activities of the labour party by reason of the restrictions in regard to political contributions. Although certain unions had been compelled to sever their connection with the trade union movement and the Labour Party, he believed they would return at the first opportunity. The speaker declared that the labour movement of Great Britain had been the pioneer of social legislation under which vast sums had been paid in benefits, including unemployment and health insurance. He also outlined the contribution which the trade unions were making to essential services, many members of such bodies serving on boards which had to do with public affairs. Mr. Cliff reported on the amalgamation of certain trade unions with a view to consolidating their activities, and expressed the opinion that it was absolutely necessary that the trade unionists of the world should be united. He outlined current labour affairs in Great Britain and stated that the movement in that country was determined to press on until poverty was abolished, and closed with congratulations to the *Canadian Congress Journal*, which he declared was one of the best labour periodicals published.

Mr. Ed. Flore, president of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Alliance and Bartenders' International League, of Buffalo, N.Y., also conveyed the fraternal greetings of his organization, during which he urged a better

organization of the hotel and restaurant employees with a view to living wages being secured by such workers, and urged that the several unions give their assistance in this direction. He also urged a continuance of the close co-operation between the workers of Canada and the United States.

Mr. W. L. Best, legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen of Ottawa, in presenting the fraternal greetings of his board and the president of the brotherhood, referred to the friendly feeling existing between his organization and the Congress. He spoke of the pleasure to be derived by the thought that the efforts which had been put forth had relieved the sufferings of many and made the lives of scores of people brighter by the legislation which had been secured. Mr. Best was so impressed with the work of the congress that he intended to recommend to the next convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen that affiliation should be made with the congress.

Mr. Timothy Healy, of New York, brought the fraternal greetings of the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, and pointed to the progress which his organization had made in Canada during the past year and congratulated the delegates on the success of the congress.

Fraternal greetings to the congress were received by wire from the International Federation of Trade Unions and the International Union of Photo Engravers.

At a later session the fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labour was presented with a diamond ring, the fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress being given a gold watch chain and a tie pin. Tie pins were also presented to the eight male members of the local committee of arrangements, the two lady members receiving gold brooches.

Mr. H. B. Adshead, M.P. for East Calgary, was a visitor at the Tuesday morning session, and on consent being given he addressed the delegates, speaking more particularly in regard to his efforts to check unnecessary immigration. He also referred to the manner in which the Labour members in the House of Commons had worked together to secure legislation beneficial to all classes. Mr. Adshead complimented the congress on its methods of transacting business.

The Minister of Labour

The Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, who was present at the invitation of the local committee of arrangements, addressed the Thursday morning session. After expressing his pleasure at having the oppor-

tunity of meeting with the delegates, he stated that during his experience he had found that labour men did not always agree in all matters, but he was bound to give them all credit for being sincere in their opinions. It was by selecting the best of the ideas presented that progress could be made. The Minister reviewed at length the beneficial legislation which had been secured through the efforts of organized labour. Workmen's compensation laws had been adopted and many improvements in the acts had been secured through the representations of organized labour. Other social legislation included mothers' allowance acts and minimum wage laws, under the provisions of which immense sums had been paid in benefits to those least able to protect themselves. Referring to federal affairs Mr. Heenan mentioned the passage of legislation to protect union labels, a measure which had been sought for many years. The fair wage regulations had been extended to the pulp and paper industry, providing for the payment of the prevailing rate of wages where pulp wood is cut from crown lands. The old age pension law was referred to as a measure which would be of incalculable benefit to many thousands of citizens, who through no fault of their own were without the proper means of providing for themselves. Efforts were being made to have the various provinces enact legislation to bring it into effect, and the minister reported that he had just previously concluded an arrangement whereby the province of British Columbia would put the law into operation. The commissioner of the Yukon had also decided to adopt the law and he believed that the provinces generally would soon do likewise. The minister also spoke of the system of government annuities whereby pensioners could add to their allowances by contributing a small weekly payment during the years when their earning capacity was highest. He gave credit to the officers of the congress for their efforts on behalf of old age pensions and to the government for passing the law. Speaking on immigration, the minister referred the action of the government in preventing the railway companies from flooding the labour market early in the present year. He explained that for a long time there had been an agreement with the railway companies in regard to immigrants who were to settle on the land. Because the railways had not lived up to the agreement, the same had been held in abeyance with a view to steadying the labour market, and now only those immigrants who would comply with the law

were being admitted. In regard to unemployment relief the minister declared that this was a matter for the municipalities and the provinces to handle, and when that is thoroughly understood he believed it would prevent the requests which are sometimes made for allocating immigrants to certain localities. Mr. Heenan closed with the announcement that the conference of provincial premiers with the Dominion Government would take place on November 3, when it was believed that many matters of importance would be considered.

Protest by a Delegate

During the Thursday afternoon session Delegate R. C. McCutcheon, of Winnipeg, representative of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, declared that notwithstanding the invitation extended by President Moore to the general public to attend the sessions of the convention, he himself wanted one individual to get out. He referred to the president of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, "which is an affiliate of the all-red so-called All-Canadian Congress of Labour," whom he stated was present only to carry on his disruptive work aimed at one of the international unions connected with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, (although no name was mentioned, the delegates knew that Frank Wheatley, a former member of the United Mine Workers of America, was the visitor mentioned). Delegate Angus Morrison, secretary of District 18 of the U.M.W. stated that "we have nothing to fear, nothing to hide. This man's presence is only one more piece of evidence that backsliders find it hard to keep away from the international movement, and the time is not far distant when they will all return." President Moore pointed out that the invitation to the public did not except anyone, and it was a matter of the dictates of the conscience of persons from outside as to what use they made of any information gleaned. He was glad that Delegate Morrison did not press for any different treatment to persons from a rival organization, and the general invitation to the whole public would accordingly be adhered to. This closed the incident.

No Protest

Just previous to the adjournment of the afternoon session of the first day of the convention Delegate Lakeman, of Edmonton, called attention to the report that Sacco and Vanzetti were to be executed that night and proposed that a protest be forwarded to the Governor of Massachusetts. The president advised that it would require a two-thirds majority of the delegates to permit the introduction

of a resolution. The president also outlined the position of the executive in regard to the matter and stated that he believed no good would be accomplished by the sending of a protest. No resolution asking permission to introduce the proposal being submitted, the president promptly adjourned the session.

Officers for 1927-28

The election of officers and fraternal delegates resulted as follows:

President, Tom Moore, Ottawa, Ont., (re-elected for the 10th consecutive term); secretary-treasurer, P. M. Draper, Ottawa, Ont., (re-elected for the 27th consecutive term); vice-presidents, James Simpson, Toronto, Ont.; R. J. Tallon, Calgary, Alta., and J. T. Foster, Montreal, Que.

Provincial Executive Committees

Nova Scotia—P. J. Healey (chairman), Halifax; Wm. Hayes, Springhill; W. A. MacDonald and M. D. Coolen, Halifax.

Quebec—A. Mathieu, (chairman), Montreal; Omer Fleury, Quebec; L. Thibault, and James Broderick, Montreal.

Ontario—Humphrey Mitchell (chairman), Hamilton; James Watt, Toronto; C. R. Nichols, Ottawa, and S. Bush, North Bay.

Manitoba—H. Kempster (chairman), Geo. W. Howard, Ed. Taylor and V. Armand, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan—Alex. M. Eddy (chairman), Saskatoon; C. G. Greene, Moose Jaw; H. D. Davis, Prince Albert, and H. Perry, Regina.

British Columbia—P. R. Bengough, (chairman), Vancouver; R. W. Nunn, Victoria; J. J. Gillis, Prince Rupert, and W. Page, Vancouver.

Fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labour—Alf. Farmilo, Edmonton, Alta.

Fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress—F. W. Bush, Greenwood, Ont.

Toronto was chosen as the convention city for 1928.

NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

International Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union of North America

THE twenty-sixth annual convention of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union of North America was held at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on July 18-23, approximately 90 delegates attending.

President W. T. Keegan gave a detailed report of the wage scale negotiations reported to the head office during the past year. According to the report of secretary-treasurer Charles A. Sumner, the membership at the close of 1926 stood at 7,178, an increase of 161 over the previous year, while the balance in the treasury credited to all accounts amounted to \$200,384.41, an increase over last year of \$28,930.44.

Constitutional amendments adopted by the convention, subject to a referendum vote of the members to be taken during October, were as follows: (1) Increasing the president's salary from \$4,000 to \$5,000 per annum; (2) Creating a burial fund, for which purpose the sum of \$25,000 would be transferred from the general fund, and forty cents deducted from the *per capita* dues received from each member of the international union would be deposited in this fund for its maintenance; (3) Providing that not more than \$10,000 shall be invested in any one class of bonds in any locality; (4) Providing that a referendum vote shall be taken immediately on any and all amendments that have been supported by not

less than one-third of the local unions; (5) Increasing the number of delegates to annual conventions from local unions according to membership.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:—

Requesting the officers of the American Federation of Labour and affiliated organizations to urge the United States Congress to adopt a four hour day on Saturday of each week in the government printing office in Washington, D.C.;

Ratifying all actions of Local Union No. 1 and the International President in their recent dealings with the Publishers' Association of New York City.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were: president, Winfield T. Keegan, Jersey City, N.J., vice-president, Thomas P. Reynolds, Omaha, Nebraska.; secretary-treasurer, Charles A. Sumner, Kansas City, Missouri.

The convention city for 1928 will be New York.

American Flint Glass Workers' Union

The fifty-first convention of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union was held at Cambridge, Ohio, July 4-13, President William P. Clarke presiding. The convention was attended by 128 delegates, representing 92 local unions from Canada and the United States.

In accordance with the terms of a memorandum of agreement adopted at a previous con-

vention, the duties of the president, with certain exceptions, was delegated to the vice-president, thereby giving the president more time to devote to the duties of his office as president of the American Bank, a financial institution which was organized by the union and opened for business in the City of Toledo on July 6, 1925. President Clarke reviewed the progress of the bank and described the efforts being put forth to establish it on a paying basis.

Vice-president Gillooly, in reviewing the work of the past year, informed the delegates that the membership stood at 6,564, a gain over last year, while the treasury balance showed an increase of \$14,700. In his report the vice-president outlined the introduction of the various labour saving machines recently been put in operation in the glass blowing industry, which had resulted in many members of the union being forced into other lines of employment outside the trade. The report further dealt with production, wages, membership, etc.

The subject of death benefits, which had been under advisement since the 1923 convention, was dealt with in the report of the national officers. After considerable discussion this report was adopted as amended. Should the plan recommended meet with the approval of a majority of the members voting, it would become binding on all members and effective on January 1, 1928. Under this plan the sum of three hundred dollars would be paid to the legal heir or heirs on the death of a member who has complied with the regulations governing the death benefit plan.

Following a lengthy discussion on the question of the introduction of automatic machines in the manufacture of glassware, the convention adopted a resolution requiring all mould-makers who had been selected to operate automatic machines and had subsequently withdrawn from the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, again to become members, and providing that in future no member will be granted a withdrawal card to perform this kind of work.

Officers elected were: president, W. P. Clarke; vice-president, Joseph M. Gillooly; secretary-treasurer, Charles J. Shipman, Toledo, Ohio.

Cumberland, Maryland, will be the convention city for 1928.

Labour Educational Association of Ontario

The Labour Educational Association of Ontario held their 25th annual convention on August 13, at Toronto. Vice-president William Varley, who presided, referred to the success

which had attended the efforts of the executive committee to give effect to the resolutions passed at the last year's convention at London, Ontario, particularly that in regard to prison-made goods. The executive report showed that the association was represented on the various delegations appearing before the Provincial Government regarding legislation in the interests of the workers, and had actively championed the cause of old age pensions, certain necessary amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act, and many other proposed measures. The main question before the convention was the proposed launching of a provincial labour paper, the success of which was reported as being assured, as numerous pledges of support had already been received.

A resolution was passed unanimously requesting the provincial government to enact legislation making the Federal Old Age Pensions Act applicable to Ontario. Another resolution extended sympathy to British labour in connection with the enactment of the new Trade Unions Act.

Delegates from the United Women's Educational Federation were present in the afternoon and took part in discussions on legislation for women and children. Several of their resolutions were endorsed. A request for women to act on juries was referred to the executive. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, was present and addressed the convention.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Wm. Varley, Toronto; Vice-president, Rod Plant, Ottawa; Secretary-treasurer, Jos. Marks, Toronto. Executive, E. J. Follwell, Belleville; Larry O'Connell, Toronto; H. L. Asseltine, Hamilton; Fred Ackerknecht, Kitchener; Donald Dear, Ottawa; R. Foxcroft, London; D. Medley, Guelph; Wm. Stokes, St. Thomas; Colin Cashore, Owen Sound. Kitchener was chosen as the convention city for 1928. Future conventions will be held on May 24.

A census of occupations was taken in Germany on June 16, 1925, the preliminary results of which are now published. These show that the total number of inhabitants was 62,410,619, of whom 32,008,839, or 51.3 per cent, were returned as having remunerative occupations. Of the latter 20,531,155 were males and 11,477,684 were females. In 1907 the corresponding proportion of the entire population in remunerative occupations was 45.7 per cent, or 25,155,203, of whom 16,654,660 were males and 8,500,543 were females.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Japan and the Maritime Conventions

A GOVERNMENT Bill was introduced in the House of Peers of Japan in February last to give effect to the Convention of the International Labour Conference fixing the minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers or stokers. The age limit in question is eighteen years. The Bill in question passed both Houses of Parliament of Japan without amendment.

This Convention was ratified on behalf of Canada in 1925.

"International Labour Review"

The contents of the August issue of the *International Labour Review* comprise the following special articles:—

The Tenth Session of the International Labour Conference.

The Evolution of a Wage-Adjustment System: II, by J. R. Bellerby.

The Correlation between Seasonal Unemployment and Certain Social and Economic Phenomena, by Dr. Jaroslav Janko, of the Czecho-slovak Ministry of Labour.

Calendar Reform, by J. H. Richardson, Ph. D., Research Division, International Labour Office.

In the section devoted to "Reports and Enquiries" are the following:

The Report of the Unemployment Insurance Committee in Great Britain.

Industrial Inspection in Czechoslovakia in 1925.

Public Opinion and the International Labour Organization

The General Council of the British League of Nations Union recently adopted a resolution in the terms following with reference to the work of the International Labour Organization:

The General Council of the League of Nations Union calls attention to the need of increasing the efforts to inform the public of the work of the International Labour Organization, both in order to secure ratification of International Labour Conventions and in order to win increased support for the League of Nations as a whole through that part of it which has to deal with questions of immediate interest to the majority of the individual citizens of this country.

Great Britain and the Maritime Conventions

References were made in the issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE of April, May and August,

1925, to the Merchant Shipping (International Labour Conventions) Act, 1925, of Great Britain, which gave effect to the Draft Conventions of the International Labour Conference for the amelioration of conditions of labour at sea. This legislation applied to ships registered in the United Kingdom but has been extended since by order in council dated July 25, 1927, to the following British Colonies: Bermuda, Cyprus, Fiji, Jamaica (excluding Dependencies), Mauritius, Seychelles, Straits Settlements and Trinidad.

Eleventh Session of the International Labour Conference

A circular letter has been addressed to the governments of the Member States of the International Labour Organization from Geneva, dated July 15, relative to the 11th session of the International Labour Conference which is to meet in Geneva in 1928 on a date to be fixed later by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. The agenda of this session of the Conference will consist of the two following items:—

I. Minimum wage fixing machinery (final discussion);

II. Prevention of industrial accidents, including accidents due to coupling on railways (first discussion).

The question of minimum wage fixing machinery passed through the Conference, when a questionnaire was adopted for communication to the various governments. It was decided at the same time to place the question of minimum wage fixing machinery on the agenda of the 1928 session for completion, with a view to the adoption of a draft convention or recommendation on this subject.

The question of the prevention of industrial accidents, on the other hand, appears on the agenda of the conference for the first time and will, therefore, be the subject of a first discussion under the double discussion procedure.

The questionnaire relative to minimum wages was issued in connection with the letter from the International Labour Office of July 15 and when the answers are received to these questions, a report based thereon will be prepared and submitted to the Conference. The preliminary report on accident prevention has already been largely prepared.

Besides dealing with the two items on the agenda, the 1928 session of the conference will have to proceed to the election of the Governing Body. The last election of this body took place at the Seventh Session in 1925.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

Survey by H. B. Butler, C.B., Deputy-Director of the International Labour Office, Geneva

AN unusually clear and suggestive account of American industry, considered mainly in regard to the relations between capital and labour, has been published at Geneva by H. B. Butler, Deputy Director of the International Labour Office, under the title "Industrial Relations in the United States." Like other observers from Europe, Mr. Butler was impressed by the magnitude of the country and the corresponding scale of its industrial undertakings. "American conditions," he says, "are not comparable with those which prevail in any European country, or indeed in any country outside the United States, with the partial exception of Canada. The vast extent of its territory, the mixed character of its population, the psychological and social atmosphere peculiar to a new country, are factors which find no parallel elsewhere, but which exercise a marked influence upon relations in industry."

The extent of the country prevents the centralization of either political or industrial government. Forty-eight autonomous legislatures exist within the Union, each of which jealously regards any encroachment by the Federal Legislature. Consequently there are in the United States forty-eight labour codes framed on no uniform plan. Some of the States, particularly those in the north and west, possess advanced labour legislation in all its branches, while in the southern states labour laws have made little or no advance. Another factor which profoundly influences industrial conditions is the mixture of races composing its population. The process of assimilation has been rapid, but a vast number of workers possess only a rudimentary knowledge of the English language, and illiteracy has made the work of organization increasingly difficult and often placed the immigrant worker in an unfavourable position. "American individualism" is another general feature to be considered. The fact that many employers started work as labourers prevents the growth of a "class conscious" attitude towards society. At the same time self-made employers often impede industrial progress, holding that conditions which were good enough for them in their young days are good enough for their successors. The American workman desires advancement rather than security. His frequent changes of occupation are a contributory cause of the "labour turnover," one of the characteristic problems of

the American employer, and one which also adversely affects his attitude towards labour.

During the past ten years there has been a tremendous growth in America's output of raw material, and a corresponding expansion in manufacturing industry. Between 1914 to 1923 the value of manufactured product increased 149 per cent. The average value produced annually by each worker rose from \$3,447.84 to \$6,892.93, and the average annual wage rose from \$579.14 to \$1,253.93 (175 per cent). Mr. Butler notes however the inequality of wages as between the skilled and unskilled workmen, the latter class being for the most part outside the ranks of organized labour. This difference demonstrates the truth of President Coolidge's statement in his message to the last Congress that "skilled labour is well compensated, but there are unfortunately a multitude of workers who have not yet come to share in the general prosperity of the nation." The high level of average wages has reacted on industry by increasing the purchasing power of the population. "The recent rise in wages may, then, be attributed to economic causes. . . . rather than to any deliberate policy, but high wages have been found to carry with them compensations which were not generally suspected. There is no doubt that their effect in stimulating both production and consumption has been more fully realized by employers than ever before. The fact that many thousands of workers have a margin above the bare necessities of life means an increased demand for all kinds of articles, in other words, a steadier market and a stimulus to further production. On these grounds, the principle is now widely accepted among American employers that it is good policy to avoid reducing wages if possible, that piece rates for the same job should not be lowered, and that economies should be looked for in every other direction before touching wages. American employers now generally express the view that high wages are advantageous as being an incentive to production, as engendering a better feeling among their work-people, and as creating a purchasing power among them which serves to promote and to maintain prosperity."

High wages have gone far to eliminate the causes of discord between employer and employee, uniting them in a common effort to increase production. This tendency to co-

operate has been fostered by discussion and the exchange of information. The desire for favourable industrial relations has assumed national proportions, and has stimulated both employers and trade unions to re-adjust their past policies. The spirit of co-operation is further indicated by the voluntary assumption by employers of heavy social charges for the protection of the worker against industrial risks. This voluntary insurance system does not, in Mr. Butler's opinion, offer the same measure of security to the workers that is afforded by state insurance, but once it has been established it cannot be allowed to fail without seriously prejudicing the good feeling between employer and employee which it is designed to promote.

The efforts of employers and workmen in the United States to find new relationships are mainly in three directions:—

(a) Scientific determination of working conditions;

(b) Provision, mainly by employers, against social risks, by means of life insurance, sickness funds, pensions, etc.;

(c) Establishment of works committees or other representation schemes for ensuring contact between men and management.

Employee representation is found in two distinct forms:

(a) The "American" or open shop plan. This is a form of joint representation on the basis of the single workshop. Mr. Butler considers it as a definite plan to break up trade unions, this purpose in fact being its weakness, owing to the inferior standing of the workmen on the board of management.

(b) Union management co-operation, on the other hand, is organized on the basis of the trade union. The policy of the American Federation of Labour is definitely to collaborate in increasing production, provided that recognition is secured. There is strong evidence, in fact, of a clearer perception on both sides of the fact that a common interest exists between employers and employed, and the former policy of conflict and opposition is being changed into a doctrine of co-operation.

Mr. Butler sees great promise for the future in the various experiments in collaboration between capital and labour now under trial in the United States. "If the American pioneers," he says, "can confirm and extend their success in bringing about real partnership between employers and workers, their example will ultimately spread to the whole mass, with the result that the United States will have secured a further guarantee of supreme importance for the maintenance of its material prosperity and for the progress of its social welfare."

WAGES OF UNSKILLED LABOUR IN THE UNITED STATES

The August issue of the *Monthly Labour Review* of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, contains an article on "Low Earnings of Unskilled Labour in the United States," which states that "the relatively high level of wages now existing in the United States has been the subject of frequent comment both by American and foreign observers. Reiteration of this comment, however, should not blind us to the fact that there exists in this country large numbers of common labourers whose earnings, under the best of conditions, are far below the requirements of healthful living and good citizenship."

The report states that while no complete data exist regarding the actual earnings of unskilled labour of all classes, for certain industries, however, "studies by the Bureau of Labour Statistics and other authoritative agencies give a reasonably accurate picture of the earning capacity of their unskilled employees." The data thus collected are summarized in a table in which (except in

the case of coal mining and railroads) the earnings are expressed in terms of full-time weekly pay—i.e., the amount average labourer would earn in a week if his employing establishment was operating full time, and he lost no time at all through unemployment, sickness, accident, or other causes. The report observes that "the figures, therefore, may be taken as extremely conservative, representing maximum possible earnings and thus being in excess of the actual amount which the average worker receives and must live upon."

Continuing, the report adds that "the data given relate solely to males, and that while age classification is not available, it is known that common labour work is almost invariably of a type to demand an adult's strength. Moreover, the term 'common labourer' or 'unskilled labour' is rather elastic. In general it implies work requiring little or no previous training, but very often the work does demand considerable intelligence and often involves a high degree of responsibility."

Summarized, the table gives the average weekly earnings of male common labourers in the following industries: Lumber, \$17.77; slaughtering and meat packing, \$21.35; woollen and worsted goods manufacturing, \$21.98; machine shops, \$23.07; paper box-board manufacturing, \$23.99; blast furnaces, \$24.34; foundries, \$25.25; motor vehicle manufacturing, \$28.73; bituminous coal mining (inside labourers), \$22.78; bituminous coal mining (outside labourers), \$23.58; anthracite coal mining (inside labourers), \$29.42; anthracite coal mining (outside labourers), \$29.45; metalliferous miners (underground), \$22.04; railway track labourers, \$17.

The President of the United States, and the Secretary of Labour, have recently expressed themselves definitely and forcibly on this situation. Speaking at Hammond, Ind., on June 14, President Coolidge said: "While we have

reached the highest point in material prosperity ever achieved, there is a considerable class of unskilled workers who have not come into full participation in the wealth of the nation." Secretary Davis, in an address at Washington on June 22, said:

"If these underpaid workers were few in number, and existed only in scattered instances, the inequality would be less great. But if we count them up, if we think of those in all our industries who may lack mechanical skill but who nevertheless shoulder the heavy weights and do the roughest work, we find a great part of American industry shot through with these unfortunates. It is not an exaggeration to say that we have some millions of these hard-worked but under-paid Americans. Taken together with their families and their dependants, I would venture to say that we have among us from ten to fifteen millions of people who do not share as they should in the prosperity enjoyed by the rest of us. Morally, economically, and on the grounds of simple humanity, this inequality should not be allowed to exist in this richest nation of history."

Wages in the Automobile Industry

The August issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, page 867, contained an article outlining the extent of the automobile industry in the United States. Miss Margaret Scattergood, writing in the August issue of the *Federationist*, the official organ of the American Federation of Labour, gives a résumé of wages in this industry, noting the difference in the amount of the wage increase and the percentage of workers affected in the different occupations from 1922 to 1925. The weekly wages of the different occupations in the automobile industry range from \$28.73 to \$49.90, the lowest paid occupation being that of labourer, and the highest that of lettering, stripping and varnishing. Blacksmiths are paid at the rate of \$47.47; skilled sheet metal workers receive \$49.19; machinists receive \$40.30; assemblers receive \$36.60; inspectors receive \$34.17, and helpers receive \$30.69. A few occupations have had a very high increase, of more than twenty per cent. The trim bench hands have advanced from a relatively low paid position to a wage well above the average, and the sheet metal workers, who were already well paid, are in 1925, next to the highest in the industry. The apprentices have advanced from a very low wage to one giving more margin of security, but their wage is still below that of the lowest paid unskilled workers. These three groups represent only 2.3 per cent of the workers. Four other occupations representing 4.4 per cent of the workers receive over sixteen per cent increase, the unskilled sheet metal workers, the blacksmiths, polishers and buffers, and paint sprayers. The sheet metal workers were a low paid group

and have advanced to a relatively high wage, while the other three groups were already above the average and are now among the highest paid.

Of these seven occupations only one included women in 1922, the trim bench hands. The increase given these women is less than one-third that given the men. In two other occupations however the women received large increases; the lathe operators and drill press operators, representing .87 per cent, have had a much higher increase than any of the men. This brought them from a relatively low wage to the highest paid position of all women (\$34.66 per week). The drill press operators is the next higher for the women. Except for these increases no women received more than a 14.3 per cent increase, and only one occupation, the milling machine operators, was so fortunate as this. All others increased less than 8 per cent, a much smaller increase than that received by most of the men. The large majority of men in the industry received increases varying from five to 15.57 per cent. There are large variations between different occupations. Twelve occupations increased from five to 9.9 per cent; sixteen occupations increased from 10 to 15.57 per cent. One group stands out, the labourers, who received an increase of 15.57 per cent. They received a weekly salary of \$28.73 in 1925, and are the largest single group in the industry representing nearly 11 per cent of all male workers. As they received a very low wage in 1922, this increase shows a marked improvement in their condition.

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1927, AS REPORTED BY THE EMPLOYERS MAKING RETURNS TO THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

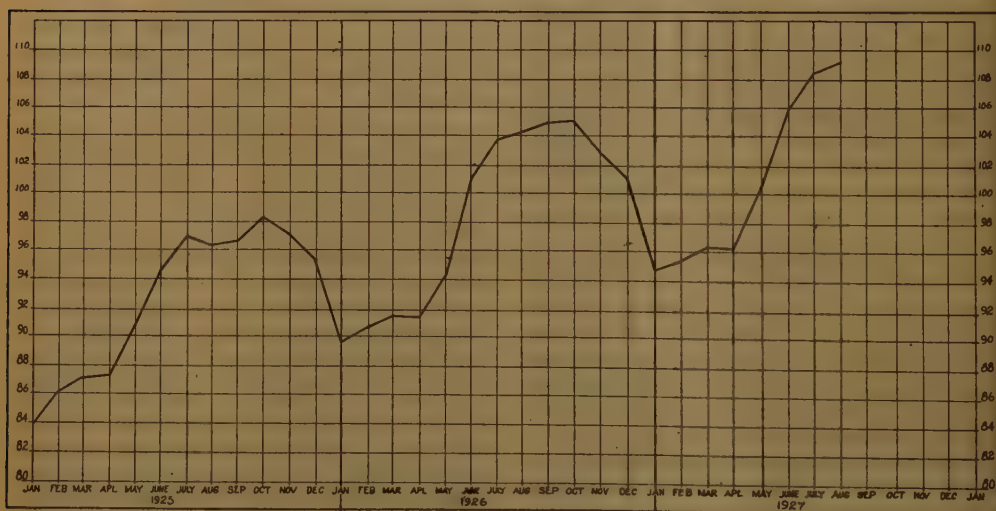
EMPLOYMENT at the beginning of August showed a further moderate increase according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,211 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 903,060 persons, as compared with 898,766 on July 1. This advance involved a rather smaller number of workers than that registered on August 1, 1926, but the index number, at 109.2 on the date under review, was higher than in any other month since the record was instituted in 1920; on July 1, 1927, it stood at 108.4, and on August 1, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it was 104.2, 96.3, 94.7, 100.2, 93.1 and 88.9, respectively.

employing 75,062 persons, as compared with 74,983 in the preceding month. This increase was considerably smaller than that indicated on August 1, 1926, when the index was much lower. Manufacturing was decidedly slacker, chiefly owing to the completion of the season's work in fish canneries, and logging was also seasonally quiet, but the trend of employment was upward in construction, mining and transportation.

Quebec.—Little general change was shown in Quebec, according to returns from 1,367 employers with 257,878 workers; manufacturing, construction, services and trade reported

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month, as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.



Construction and mining reported the most pronounced gains, but the tendency was also favourable in manufacturing, services, trade and communications. On the other hand, transportation released some employees, and logging continued seasonally quiet.

Employment by Economic Areas

Somewhat greater activity was shown in all provinces except Quebec, where the situation was practically unchanged.

Maritime Provinces.—Statements were tabulated from 565 firms in the Maritime Provinces

larger payrolls, but logging and transportation were slacker. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of August a year ago, although moderate improvement was then indicated.

Ontario.—There was a small advance in employment in this province on August 1, when the 2,800 co-operating firms increased their staffs by 515 to 365,431 persons. The fluctuations in personnel reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics were generally insignificant, the greatest changes being gains in transportation, construction and trade. Slight curtailment of operations was recorded on

the corresponding date last year; the index number then was nearly six points lower than at the beginning of August, 1927, when it reached 102.6, the highest since 1920.

Prairie Provinces.—In contrast with the declines noted on August 1, 1926, there was on the date under review a considerable increase in the payrolls of the 799 employers whose statistics were tabulated and who reported 122,090 workers, or 3,150 more than at the beginning of July. The most pronounced improvement was shown in construction, but manufacturing, trade and mining were also more active, while transportation recorded the only large reductions. The index number, at 114.8, was over eight points higher than on the corresponding date in 1926.

British Columbia.—Continued gains were registered in British Columbia, chiefly in Manufacturing, logging, mining, construction and services. Returns were compiled from 682 firms employing 82,599 persons, as against

81,738 in the preceding month. Rather more extensive increases were indicated at the beginning of August last year, but the situation then was not so favourable.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

Employment in Quebec, Hamilton, Ottawa, Windsor (including the Other Border Cities) and Winnipeg advanced, while the tendency was unfavourable in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver.

Montreal.—For the first time since the beginning of this year, employment in Montreal showed a decline, which, however, was expected to be largely temporary in character; 715 firms reported 119,421 employees, or 456 less than on July 1. Construction and trade registered decided improvement, but manufacturing and transportation released workers. The index was the same as the beginning of

NOTE.—Number employed by the reporting firms in January, 1920,—as 100 in every case. The "relative weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF ALL EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND OF DOMINION EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All manu- facturing
1921							
Aug. 1.....	88.9	91.2	87.8	85.0	97.5	96.3	81.3
1922							
" 1.....	93.1	94.0	90.3	90.8	101.5	99.8	85.8
1923							
" 1.....	100.2	97.8	101.9	97.1	104.3	107.2	93.5
1924							
" 1.....	94.7	90.2	98.7	90.3	96.4	107.1	86.2
1925							
Jan. 1.....	83.9	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9	75.5
Feb. 1.....	86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1	79.3
Mar. 1.....	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1	81.9
April 1.....	87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1	84.3
May 1.....	90.8	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1	86.6
June 1.....	94.5	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5	88.3
July 1.....	96.8	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0	89.1
Aug. 1.....	96.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2	88.5
Sept. 1.....	96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2	89.4
Oct. 1.....	98.3	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8	91.3
Nov. 1.....	97.1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5	89.2
Dec. 1.....	95.3	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0	88.1
1926							
Jan. 1.....	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5	83.2
Feb. 1.....	90.7	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6	85.9
Mar. 1.....	91.5	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3	87.7
April 1.....	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3	89.3
May 1.....	94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5	91.3
June 1.....	101.0	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6	93.9
July 1.....	103.7	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1	95.3
Aug. 1.....	104.2	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8	95.8
Sept. 1.....	104.9	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8	96.9
Oct. 1.....	105.2	94.2	113.1	98.7	110.0	119.2	96.7
Nov. 1.....	102.8	86.6	110.6	97.4	107.7	116.0	94.9
Dec. 1.....	101.1	85.1	107.7	96.8	105.4	112.7	93.8
1927							
Jan. 1.....	94.8	90.8	98.2	90.9	100.6	98.8	87.5
Feb. 1.....	95.4	87.5	99.9	92.3	97.2	102.5	90.7
Mar. 1.....	96.3	86.8	100.9	94.0	95.9	104.8	92.2
April 1.....	96.2	87.2	99.2	94.3	94.8	108.3	93.8
May 1.....	100.6	89.6	105.5	98.1	99.7	112.0	96.1
June 1.....	105.9	92.2	112.8	101.5	107.2	118.9	98.8
July 1.....	108.4	100.5	115.0	102.3	111.5	122.9	98.7
Aug. 1.....	109.2	100.9	115.2	102.6	114.8	124.0	98.9
Relative weight of employment by districts and in manufacturing as at Aug. 1, 1927.....	100.0	8.3	28.7	40.7	13.2	9.1	54.0

August, 1926, when a slight advance was indicated.

Quebec.—Further but smaller gains were noted in Quebec City, mainly in the manufacturing and transportation industries. Statements were received from 97 employers whose staffs aggregated 10,812 workers, compared with 10,662 in the preceding month. Although this increase involved fewer workers than that noted on August 1 a year ago, the situation then was not so good.

Toronto.—Employment in Toronto remained practically unchanged, according to data from 786 employers of 104,634 persons, but it continued at a higher level than on the corresponding date of other years of the record. Manufacturing, especially of electrical goods, showed seasonal dullness, while transportation and construction recorded heightened activity.

Ottawa.—The trend of employment in Ottawa continued to be upward, 207 workers having been taken on by the 132 co-operating firms, who employed 11,740 on August 1. The largest gains were in manufactures, particularly in lumber mills, although construction was also busier. Small losses were indicated at the beginning of August, 1926, and the index then was much lower.

Hamilton.—Additions to staffs on a decidedly larger scale than on the same date last summer were made in Hamilton, where 202 employers reported 30,757 persons on their paylists, as against 30,112 in their last returns. Manufacturing registered general improvement, and construction also afforded more employment. Activity was greater than on August 1 in any other year of the record.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities.—Partial recovery from the losses noted in the preceding month was made in the Border Cities, but employment was not so brisk as at the beginning of August last year. Statistics were received from 92 firms employing 9,514 workers, or 293 more than on July 1. Automobile works and construction registered slightly greater working forces, while only small general changes took place in other industries.

Winnipeg.—Continued advances were shown in Winnipeg, according to 283 firms who had 28,849 employees, as compared with 28,513 at the beginning of July. There were general increases in manufactures, construction and trade. The improvement evidenced on the corresponding date last year was less pronounced and the index then was lower.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1923								
Aug. 1.....	97.3	.....	89.1	109.3	93.3	.....	91.0	103.6
1924								
" 1.....	95.1	96.9	83.9	101.6	80.9	.....	85.5	102.3
1925								
Jan. 1.....	82.5	93.1	82.2	87.1	77.0	.....	81.4	98.3
Feb. 1.....	85.3	101.3	83.0	86.8	77.3	.....	84.2	97.4
Mar. 1.....	86.7	93.2	81.8	86.6	80.1	.....	82.7	101.8
April 1.....	88.5	98.4	85.1	87.5	80.3	.....	83.7	102.5
May 1.....	91.7	91.9	86.9	91.8	82.4	.....	85.4	104.0
June 1.....	95.6	95.7	86.7	100.1	83.9	85.2	86.5	103.1
July 1.....	95.7	98.9	87.6	100.5	86.0	87.1	85.6	106.5
Aug. 1.....	97.0	98.8	87.7	100.2	84.8	59.0	87.7	111.4
Sept. 1.....	97.3	97.4	88.5	98.5	86.9	85.6	88.0	113.9
Oct. 1.....	99.4	100.3	89.8	101.8	88.3	94.8	89.4	113.9
Nov. 1.....	99.3	99.4	89.7	96.8	87.7	92.9	92.5	112.0
Dec. 1.....	97.0	94.4	90.9	90.4	88.7	93.3	91.5	110.7
1926								
Jan. 1.....	88.0	89.0	86.1	87.7	85.0	57.1	89.3	105.8
Feb. 1.....	88.3	90.6	86.5	87.0	86.9	96.1	89.8	109.4
Mar. 1.....	89.6	92.3	87.1	85.3	88.5	100.5	90.8	107.6
April 1.....	93.1	94.0	87.7	86.5	90.3	102.8	90.7	112.6
May 1.....	96.0	100.4	89.8	91.5	94.0	108.5	92.7	116.8
June 1.....	103.1	89.3	90.2	99.4	96.0	111.5	96.9	115.2
July 1.....	104.5	101.6	90.7	101.2	97.6	110.3	98.3	115.3
Aug. 1.....	104.8	104.2	91.1	99.3	98.8	107.7	98.7	123.8
Sept. 1.....	104.6	103.5	92.3	98.6	100.3	109.2	101.6	124.2
Oct. 1.....	104.3	105.1	93.1	99.5	99.7	103.7	104.9	119.7
Nov. 1.....	103.3	103.2	93.6	97.3	98.4	97.2	103.7	117.4
Dec. 1.....	100.6	101.2	93.9	93.8	96.6	99.1	105.4	117.1
1927								
Jan. 1.....	92.5	100.9	90.2	87.3	93.1	57.7	99.3	107.3
Feb. 1.....	93.3	97.2	89.9	89.2	93.1	96.8	97.5	111.3
Mar. 1.....	94.6	98.8	90.1	90.1	94.2	103.2	97.1	114.6
April 1.....	96.8	101.5	92.7	92.1	96.3	77.4	96.3	114.9
May 1.....	100.6	104.1	95.3	101.9	97.4	99.5	97.2	117.2
June 1.....	103.1	109.7	96.8	104.7	100.2	98.9	99.0	119.8
July 1.....	104.9	112.7	97.5	108.2	99.9	83.0	102.0	122.6
Aug. 1.....	104.8	115.4	97.6	110.5	101.7	86.1	103.6	120.8
Relative weight of employment by Cities as at Aug. 1, 1927...	13.2	1.2	11.6	1.3	3.4	1.1	3.2	2.9

Vancouver.—Manufacturing and transportation reported curtailment of operations, while construction was somewhat more active. Returns were compiled from 237 employers whose staffs aggregated 26,386 persons, compared

with 26,800 in the preceding month. Marked expansion was indicated on August 1, 1926, when the level of employment was rather higher.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA BY INDUSTRIES (JAN. 1920=100)

Industries	Relative Weight	Aug. 1 1927	July 1 1927	Aug. 1 1926	Aug. 1 1925	Aug. 1 1924	Aug. 1 1923
Manufacturing	54.0	98.9	98.7	95.8	88.5	86.2	93.5
Animal products—edible.....	2.1	117.1	117.9	105.2	105.7	98.4	94.5
Fur and products.....	.1	77.5	86.9	80.5	73.8	87.5	83.4
Leather and products.....	1.9	79.0	79.1	76.3	70.4	74.9	76.5
Lumber and products.....	6.5	118.0	116.4	119.4	116.5	111.0	123.0
Rough and dressed lumber.....	4.4	114.6	141.0	151.2	149.2	142.1	156.9
Furniture.....	.9	89.4	89.7	83.9	75.2	69.6	70.8
Other lumber products.....	1.2	80.9	82.5	76.5	74.5	73.8	84.9
Musical instruments.....	.3	68.1	70.1	71.9	55.1	57.8	66.5
Plant products—edible.....	3.2	105.4	98.9	106.3	99.8	98.9	97.7
Pulp and paper products.....	6.7	117.5	116.9	111.1	101.5	99.9	105.5
Pulp and paper.....	3.6	134.8	133.2	125.4	109.7	107.3	117.1
Paper products.....	.7	96.3	96.1	91.8	84.9	82.6	89.5
Printing and publishing.....	2.4	104.8	105.2	100.7	97.4	97.0	97.2
Rubber products.....	1.6	100.9	100.4	87.2	89.0	68.1	65.7
Textile products.....	8.2	96.2	96.3	92.5	87.9	78.9	87.2
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	3.2	116.0	117.0	105.3	101.8	85.4	100.5
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1.6	102.3	101.4	102.7	90.7	78.6	93.1
Garments and personal furnishings.....	2.3	71.5	73.0	75.8	72.4	70.8	72.2
Other textile products.....	1.1	112.2	107.2	94.4	94.5	87.0	92.2
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors.....	1.4	107.4	104.1	101.2	102.5	98.6	100.5
Wood distillates and extracts.....	.1	103.7	110.2	89.4	71.5	107.6	101.3
Chemicals and allied products.....	.7	86.7	87.0	83.5	78.4	81.4	86.9
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.2	111.3	109.8	109.7	91.0	91.8	102.1
Electric current.....	1.5	141.7	140.5	134.1	139.7	133.0	125.1
Electrical apparatus.....	1.1	125.7	131.7	119.2	109.8	106.0	101.3
Iron and steel products.....	14.1	82.1	83.1	81.7	69.5	72.5	84.8
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	1.5	65.2	65.1	58.2	47.1	56.8	75.7
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.2	85.3	82.7	76.3	70.4	66.4	78.0
Agricultural implements.....	1.0	87.9	87.6	85.5	87.7	49.5	61.8
Land vehicles.....	6.2	92.5	94.4	98.1	83.2	92.0	103.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	.4	31.3	33.4	33.4	30.3	31.6	24.9
Heating appliances.....	.6	90.4	89.5	85.8	80.8	79.1	94.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.o.s.).....	.7	106.4	108.0	95.6	74.2	79.5	97.5
Foundry and machine shop products.....	.6	81.6	85.2	79.0	72.2	68.9	87.4
Other iron and steel products.....	1.9	81.5	82.4	79.6	72.4	67.2	80.2
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.8	108.5	111.3	99.8	82.9	80.2	90.4
Mineral products.....	1.1	113.9	112.1	106.0	112.8	108.1	105.0
Miscellaneous.....	.4	89.2	91.2	84.9	82.5	76.4	87.9
Logging	1.8	37.8	38.9	35.0	33.5	36.2	42.2
Mining	5.2	104.6	101.9	95.4	97.6	99.4	101.0
Coal.....	3.0	85.7	83.3	77.4	78.5	82.9	90.7
Metallic ores.....	1.4	172.7	116.1	154.5	154.9	159.2	132.4
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal).....	.8	117.8	117.8	114.8	111.4	95.2	106.9
Communications	2.9	124.1	123.4	119.5	116.1	113.9	105.2
Telegraphs.....	.6	131.6	129.8	127.5	123.8	111.1	109.4
Telephones.....	2.3	122.2	121.8	117.4	114.1	114.7	104.1
Transportation	12.8	113.7	115.9	111.6	108.5	110.8	113.4
Street railways and cartage.....	2.3	120.5	119.5	117.4	111.5	115.9	119.6
Steam railways.....	8.8	102.6	104.3	100.4	98.2	100.8	103.2
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.7	219.8	235.1	223.7	215.8	211.6	201.3
Construction and Maintenance	14.4	244.8	235.1	223.4	180.3	173.1	183.7
Building.....	4.8	207.1	193.0	194.0	144.6	137.5	143.2
Highway.....	3.8	3,728.8	3,400.6	2,976.1	2,382.9	1,946.9	3,548.3
Railway.....	5.8	168.1	174.9	164.8	141.6	144.6	171.6
Services	1.9	138.6	135.4	133.8	126.3	122.4	118.7
Hotels and restaurants.....	1.1	149.0	143.3	148.1	142.7	137.6	135.1
Professional.....	.2	118.2	124.2	112.1	110.0	110.4	108.7
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	.6	130.3	128.2	120.5	107.6	104.3	100.5
Trade	7.0	108.2	106.8	99.0	85.1	91.7	91.7
Retail.....	4.7	110.8	109.4	97.7	95.2	89.4	89.2
Wholesale.....	2.3	103.4	101.6	101.4	94.8	96.1	96.4
All Industries	100.0	109.2	108.4	104.2	96.3	94.7	100.2

The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by firms making returns on the date under review

Manufacturing Industries

Further, moderate gains were made in manufacturing works, 3,908 of which reported 488,448 operatives on their payrolls, as compared with 488,094 on July 1. The most marked increases were in fruit and vegetable canning, lumber, tobacco, distilled and malt liquor, pulp and paper, building material and electric current plants, while fish-preserving, electrical appliance, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal factories showed reductions. Rather greater advances were registered on the same date last year, but the index then was some three points lower.

Animal Products—Edible.—Dairies registered further gains, but fish-preserving establishments, particularly in the Maritime Provinces, were slacker. Statistics were received from 248 firms employing 19,056 workers, as compared with 19,462 in the preceding month. This reduction involved a slightly larger number of employees than that noted on August 1, 1926, but the index number then was many points lower.

Fur and Products.—As is usual at mid-summer, there was a falling off in employment in fur factories, 25 of which released 101 persons from their staffs, bringing them to 1,087 on August 1.

Leather and Products.—Further but small increases in employment were shown in tanneries, boot and shoe and other leather works, 88 persons being added to the staffs of the 193 co-operating manufacturers, who employed 17,145 on July 1. The situation was rather more favourable than on the corresponding date last year, when similar gains were noted.

Lumber and Products.—Rough and dressed lumber mills continued to take on workers, while the container and other branches of the lumber industry were slacker. The advance was practically the same as on August 1, 1926, when the index number was insignificantly higher. The payrolls of the 735 firms furnishing data aggregated 58,198 operatives, as against 57,664 in their last report. There were reductions in the Maritime Provinces and increases in Quebec and British Columbia.

Plant Products—Edible.—Continued and larger additions to staffs were registered in fruit and vegetable canning, sugar, biscuit and other factories coming under this classification; 302 employers reported 28,894 workers, or 1,704 more than at the beginning of July. The gains, which were made chiefly in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, were on a somewhat smaller scale than on August 1, 1926, when the index number stood at 106.3,

as compared with 105.4 on the date under review. The cool summer tended to delay operations in fruit canneries to some extent.

Pulp and Paper Products.—Pulp and paper mills recorded heightened activity, while little change was shown in other branches of this group. Statistics were received from 475 manufacturers whose payrolls were increased by 249 persons to 60,694 on August 1. Most of the improvement took place in Ontario. More extensive advances were noted on the corresponding date last summer, but the index number on August 1, standing at 117.5, was at the highest point so far reached in this record.

Textile Products.—Silk, hosiery and knitting and headwear factories recorded augmented working forces, but there was a greater decline in woollen and clothing plants. The result was a reduction of 97 workers in the staffs of the 513 co-operating manufacturers, who employed 74,196. The tendency was upward in Quebec, but elsewhere curtailment was shown. Small increases were noted at the beginning of August, 1926, but the index number then was lower.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—Data were received from 109 establishments in these industries whose payrolls rose from 12,429 on July 1 to 12,840 employees on the date under review. Quebec and Ontario reported practically all the improvement, which exceeded that registered on August 1 a year ago; the situation then was not so favourable.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—There was a further advance in building material plants, according to 116 employers with 10,984 workers, or 157 more than in their last report. The bulk of the gain was in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. Employment was in somewhat greater volume than on the same date of last summer.

Electric Current.—Another but smaller increase took place in electric current works, 88 of which reported 13,194 employees, as against 13,082 on July 1. Losses in Quebec were more than offset by improvement in Ontario and the Western Provinces. The index number was at the highest point reached since 1920, when the record was instituted.

Electrical Apparatus.—Employment in 39 electrical apparatus works showed a decline at the beginning of August, which was partly due to vacation shutdowns; they employed 10,210 operatives, or 284 less than in the preceding month. Practically all the reduction took place in Ontario. The situation was better than on August 1 last year.

Iron and Steel Products.—Automobile and other vehicle, wire, tool and other iron and steel factories reported contractions which were partly offset by gains in machinery and sheet metal works. The losses were less extensive than on the corresponding date of most years of the record, including 1926, when the index number was insignificantly lower. A combined working force of 126,987 persons was reported by the 639 co-operating manufacturers, who had 128,561 on July 1. Quebec and Ontario registered the bulk of the falling off.

Non-ferrous Metal Products.—In contrast with the additions to staffs noted on August 1, 1926, there was a decrease in employment on the date under review, 350 workers being released from the staffs of the 107 firms furnishing data, who employed 16,408. Practically all the curtailment took place in British Columbia. Despite this loss, employment continued to be in greater volume than on the corresponding date of any other year since 1920.

Logging

Seasonal dullness continued to affect employment in logging camps, especially in Eastern Canada. Statements were tabulated from 219 firms, employing 15,948 men, or 672 more than in the preceding month. Much greater losses were reported on August 1, 1926, when employment was not so active.

Mining

Coal.—There was an increase of 737 persons in the staffs of the 89 operators furnishing returns, bringing them to 26,715 on August 1, 1927. This gain, in which both Eastern and Prairie coal fields shared, contrasts with the decline registered on the same date in many of the years since 1920, the index then being lower.

Metallic Ores.—Further and larger expansion was recorded in metallic ore mines, bringing employment to its highest level in this record. Returns were received from 54 mines, with 12,890 workers, as compared with 12,496 in their last report. Improvement was shown in Quebec and Ontario, but chiefly in British Columbia.

Communications

There was another moderate advance in the personnel of telegraph and telephone companies on August 1, the 188 co-operating branches having 25,826 employees, as against 25,725 in the preceding month. The number engaged in this group was at its maximum for the last eight years.

Transportation

Street and Electric Railways and Cartage.—There was a further small increase in employment in local transportation on August 1; 115 employers reported 20,866 workers, or 191 more than at the beginning of July. Practically all the advance took place in Ontario. The index number was higher than on August 1, 1926, when slight losses were noted.

Steam Railway Operations.—The trend of employment in steam railway operation was unfavourable, the declines taking place in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces. The 100 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing data employed 78,989 persons, compared with 80,275 in their last report. Improvement was recorded on the corresponding date of 1926, but the index number then was rather lower.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—Statements were tabulated from 62 companies in this group, employing 15,270 men, or 1,103 less than on July 1, 1926. There were slight increases in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario, but in Quebec and British Columbia the movement was downward. Somewhat less extensive curtailment was noted at the beginning of August a year ago, when the index number was higher.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Considerable improvement was again reported in building construction, 474 contractors adding 2,423 persons to their staffs, bringing them to 43,370 at the beginning of August. There were increases in all provinces except British Columbia. Conditions were better than in any month in earlier years of the record.

Highway.—The number engaged on highway construction and maintenance showed a further important increase, chiefly in the Prairie Provinces, but to some extent throughout the country. Data were received from 159 employers, with 34,230 workers on their payrolls, as compared with 29,950 at the beginning of July. Employment in this industry reached the highest point so far recorded.

Railway Construction and Maintenance.—A seasonal falling off on a smaller scale than on August 1, 1926, was registered in this industry, according to 40 companies and divisional superintendents, whose staffs declined from 54,865 on July 1 to 52,682 men on the date under review. The index number was higher than at the beginning of August last year, and in 1925. The most pronounced declines were recorded in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces.

Services

Summer hotels reported further additions to staffs, while only slight changes were noted in other branches of the group; 169 firms employed 16,823 persons, or 360 more than at the beginning of July. Although this increase was rather smaller than that indicated on August 1, 1926, the situation then was not so favourable; in fact, employment on the date under review was at its maximum for this record.

Trade

Activity in retail and wholesale houses again advanced, according to 564 establishments,

which added 690 workers to their staffs, bringing them to 63,679 on the date under review. Ontario, Quebec and the Prairie Provinces recorded most of this increase. The gains recorded at the beginning of August of last year were somewhat smaller, and the index then was several points lower.

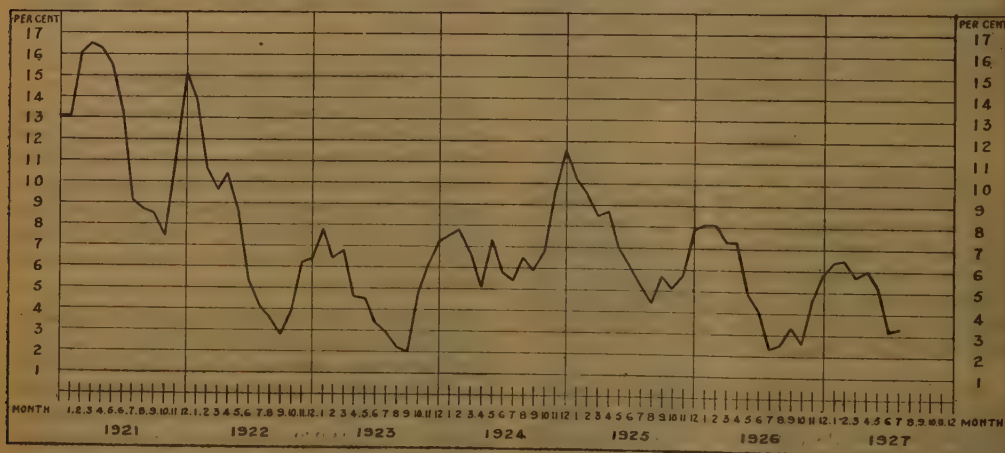
Tables I, II and III give index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries, respectively. The columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on August 1, 1927.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS AT THE CLOSE OF JULY, 1927

THE term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness, due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved

showing but 3.3 per cent of idleness, in contrast with 3.2 per cent at the end of June. Prevailing conditions during July were somewhat less favourable than in the same month last year, when 2.3 per cent of the members were unemployed. In comparison with the

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS
Quarterly 1916-1921, Monthly 1922-1926



in an industrial dispute are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

Little variation from the June level of unemployment among local trade unions featured the July situation, the reports tabulated from 1,669 labour organizations with 167,648 mem-

returns for June the various provincial changes were not particularly outstanding, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta unions indicating slight gains, and Quebec, Saskatchewan and British Columbia minor reductions. In New Brunswick the situation was unchanged, the same percentage of idleness being recorded at the end of each month used in this comparison. When contrasted with the returns for July last year Nova Scotia and Alberta unions alone were better employed. In British Columbia there was no change, and of the re-

reductions in the remaining provinces that of 3.1 per cent in Quebec was the most pronounced.

A separate tabulation was made of the unemployment conditions at the close of July among trade union members in the largest city of each province except Prince Edward Island. Of these, unions in Halifax, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina and Edmonton all were afforded slightly greater employment than in June, while in Montreal and Vancouver the situation was reversed, unemployment in both centres being in somewhat greater volume. The percentages of idleness for July ranged from 7.0 in Vancouver to 1.1 in Regina, which city reported the most favourable conditions.

The accompanying chart traces the curve of unemployment by months from 1921 to date. During July the course followed by the curve was in an upward direction, contrary to that of the previous two months, but the projection was very slight. The trend was also opposite to that of the same month last year, though there was little divergence in either comparison.

The manufacturing industries with 425 unions reporting 48,136 members, had 4.8 per cent of their members unemployed, as against 3.8 per cent in June and 3.2 per cent in last year. Garment and wood workers registered the most substantial declines in comparison with June, followed by minor contractions among brewery, textile and leather workers and printing tradesmen. Of the gains in employment, those among glass and hat and cap workers and metal polishers were the most noteworthy. Comparing with the returns for July last year, textile workers, metal polishers, papermakers and printing tradesmen were more actively engaged, and of the offsetting reductions the most important were among glass, leather, garment, hat and cap, jewellery, and iron and steel workers.

Unemployment in the coal mines, as indicated by returns tabulated from 32 organizations with 13,602 members, was in lesser volume during July than in both the previous month and July last year. The coal mines of Nova Scotia absorbed a slightly greater number of workers than in June, as did also the Alberta mines, while in British Columbia there was no unemployment recorded, as in June. In comparison with the returns for July last year the Nova Scotia and Alberta situation improved, and in British Columbia there was no change, all members reported being at work.

In the building and construction trades, returns were tabulated from 173 labour or-

ganizations with 18,764 members, 1,289 of whom were idle, or a percentage of 6.9 as compared with 8.0 per cent in June. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers, hod carriers and building labourers, plumbers and steamfitters, and granite and stonecutters all registered heightened activity, and the remaining trades reductions, the most noteworthy of which were among bridge and structural iron workers, tile layers, lathers and roofers, and electrical workers. In comparison with the returns for July of last year when 3.6 per cent of the members were idle, employment for all tradesmen, with the exception of painters, decorators and paperhangers, was on a lower level. The most pronounced reductions were reported among bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and carpenters and joiners.

The transportation industry with 636 unions having a combined membership of 57,345 persons reported a small adverse change as compared with June, the percentage of idleness standing at 2.8 at the end of July, as compared with 2.2 per cent at the close of the previous month. The situation was also less

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Pr. Edw. Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
July, 1919.....	4.1	1.5	2.5	1.5	.9	2.8	1.9	5.8	2.4
July, 1920.....	.1	.2	2.9	1.5	1.3	.9	1.4	9.3	2.4
July, 1921.....	12.2	10.9	8.7	7.8	6.6	4.9	6.3	16.7	9.1
July, 1922.....	2.0	3.3	5.5	2.8	5.5	3.1	5.0	5.9	4.1
July, 1923.....	2.5	1.0	4.4	1.7	3.1	1.3	5.8	2.3	2.9
July, 1924.....	2.6	3.6	7.8	4.6	5.7	5.5	3.8	3.8	5.4
Jan., 1925.....	9.2	5.4	14.1	9.2	12.8	4.5	8.1	7.0	10.2
Feb., 1925.....	8.8	4.2	11.4	9.2	9.0	5.3	9.7	9.4	9.5
March, 1925.....	3.7	2.4	11.6	7.2	8.2	6.6	11.2	7.8	8.5
April, 1925.....	2.0	4.5	13.6	6.2	6.5	4.1	15.6	6.6	8.7
May, 1925.....	3.9	3.2	11.7	3.5	5.8	4.6	16.4	3.4	7.0
June, 1925.....	3.4	3.4	10.2	3.8	4.3	2.4	10.8	4.1	6.1
July, 1925.....	2.2	2.5	6.4	4.5	3.4	3.3	9.6	4.6	5.2
Aug., 1925.....	7.2	4.2	6.0	3.8	2.8	1.3	3.0	3.5	4.4
Sept., 1925.....	6.6	3.0	10.9	3.7	1.7	.8	2.6	5.2	5.7
Oct., 1925.....	3.9	2.1	10.6	3.1	1.8	1.0	3.7	4.4	5.1
Nov., 1925.....	4.4	4.7	9.8	4.4	2.0	2.5	3.5	6.1	5.7
Dec., 1925.....	4.3	3.0	14.2	6.4	3.8	3.5	4.4	6.9	7.9
Jan., 1926.....	17.8	2.8	8.6	8.4	7.6	6.8	4.2	6.9	8.1
Feb., 1926.....	22.2	2.2	6.6	7.9	8.7	6.7	6.8	6.7	8.1
Mar., 1926.....	19.0	2.7	6.5	8.4	7.0	6.8	4.6	3.0	7.3
April, 1926.....	17.2	1.8	11.0	4.3	4.9	4.7	4.6	7.9	7.3
May, 1926.....	4.1	2.6	10.0	2.8	1.8	2.3	7.2	3.0	4.9
June, 1926.....	3.8	1.6	8.9	1.9	2.6	.8	4.9	2.6	4.1
July, 1926.....	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.6	.6	5.3	4.0	2.3
Aug., 1926.....	1.9	2.5	3.2	1.5	1.8	1.0	5.0	3.9	2.5
Sept., 1926.....	1.1	1.6	7.1	1.8	.5	1.1	2.0	5.4	3.3
Oct., 1926.....	1.2	1.1	3.6	2.3	.4	1.4	.8	5.6	2.6
Nov., 1926.....	1.3	2.1	4.9	4.0	2.2	.9	6.7	10.0	4.7
Dec., 1926.....	3.2	2.2	7.6	5.6	4.3	2.1	6.7	7.5	5.9
Jan., 1927.....	3.0	3.4	7.8	6.8	6.3	6.1	4.0	6.9	6.4
Feb., 1927.....	3.8	2.3	7.2	7.2	8.1	5.3	4.2	7.4	6.5
March, 1927.....	13.1	1.6	6.5	4.9	5.6	4.1	4.4	4.4	5.7
April, 1927.....	5.5	2.7	9.3	4.0	6.2	5.1	7.2	3.6	6.0
May, 1927.....	5.8	1.9	8.8	3.1	3.7	1.7	6.5	3.9	5.2
June, 1927.....	1.8	2.3	4.0	3.1	2.6	1.1	4.6	2.7	3.2
July, 1927.....	1.2	2.3	5.2	2.7	2.3	1.5	1.8	4.0	3.3

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manu- facturing industries	Building and con- struction	Transportation	Shipping and steve- doring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations	
July 1919	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	2	6	0	0	0	4	5	1	0	0	39	18	8	1	5	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	3	2
July 1920	18	3	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	40	19	8	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	
July 1921	17	3	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	40	19	8	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	
July 1922	17	3	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	40	19	8	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	
July 1923	17	3	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	40	19	8	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	
July 1924	17	3	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	40	19	8	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	
January 1925	11	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	2	6	0	0	0	4	5	1	0	0	39	18	8	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	
February 1925	6	3	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	40	19	8	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	
March 1925	8	3	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	40	19	8	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	
April 1925	8	3	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	40	19	8	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	
May 1925	8	3	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	40	19	8	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	
June 1925	8	3	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	40	19	8	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	
July 1925	8	3	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	40	19	8	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	
August 1925	8	3	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	40	19	8	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	
September 1925	13	4	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	40	19	8	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	
October 1925	13	4	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	40	19	8	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	
November 1925	13	4	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	40	19	8	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	
December 1925	13	4	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	40	19	8	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	
January 1926	25	8	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	40	19	8	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	
February 1926	4	4	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	40	19	8	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	
March 1926	4	4	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	40	19	8	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	
April 1926	4	4	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	40	19	8	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	
May 1926	4	4	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	40	19	8	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	
June 1926	4	4	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	40	19	8	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	
July 1926	4	4	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	40	19	8	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	
August 1926	4	4	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	40	19	8	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	
September 1926	4	4	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	40	19	8	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	
October 1926	4	4	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	40	19	8	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	
November 1926	4	4	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	40	19	8	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	
December 1926	4	4	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	40	19	8	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	
January 1927	4	4	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	40	19	8	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	
February 1927	4	4	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	40	19	8	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	
March 1927	4	4	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	40	19	8	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	
April 1927	4	4	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	40	19	8	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	
May 1927	4	4	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	40	19	8	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	
June 1927	4	4	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	40	19	8	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	
July 1927	4	4	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	40	19	8	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	

favourable than in July last year when 1.5 per cent of the members were idle. The unemployment among navigation workers, principally in the Province of Quebec, was mainly responsible for the slight downward movement of employment, as compared with June. Steam railway employees, whose returns constitute over 82 per cent of the entire group membership reporting, showed slight improvement, as did also street and electric railway employees. In comparison with the returns for July last year, the navigation, steam and street and electric railway divisions each contributed its quota to the increase in unemployment recorded.

A separate tabulation is made of employment conditions affecting longshore workers, from whom reports were tabulated from 12 organizations with 6,600 members. Of these 17, or a percentage of 13.9, were idle as compared with unemployment percentages of 18.5 in June and 16.7 in July last year.

In the public employment division returns tabulated from 130 unions with 12,926 members during July showed no inactivity, as against nominal percentages of idleness, both in the previous month and in July last year, sufficient employment being afforded both Federal and civic government employees.

From the miscellaneous group of trades 109 returns were tabulated, comprising 4,731 members, 4.4 of whom were idle on July 31 as compared with 5.0 per cent in June. Theatre and stage employees were slightly slacker than in June, but the situation for hotel and restaurant employees, barbers and stationary engineers and firemen improved. A nominal change only occurred in comparison with July last year when 4.5 per cent of the members were without work. In this comparison both theatre and stage, and hotel and restaurant employees were busier, but barbers and stationary engineers and firemen were not quite so fully engaged.

Very little change was indicated among fishermen as compared with June, but there was much improvement over July last year. Lumber workers and loggers reported no unemployment, as in both the previous month and July last year.

Table I on page 995 summarizes the returns by provinces for July of each year from 1919 to 1924 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1925, to date, and table II on page 996 represents the percentages of unemployment recorded in the different groups of industries for the same months.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICES REPORTS FOR JULY, 1927

THE volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of July, 1927, showed a decrease of 5 per cent in the average daily placements from that of the preceding period and also a decrease of over 9 per cent when a comparison was made with the average daily placements effected during the corresponding period of 1926. All groups except logging and trade showed declines from last year, the former showing a decided gain in the volume of business transacted, while trade remained stationary.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1925, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications during the first half of the month remained practically on the same level as that reached at the close of June, but rose 5.6 points and 4 points respectively during the latter half of the month under review. The ratio of vacancies to each

100 applications was 79.7 and 85.3 during the first and second half of July, 1927, in contrast with the ratio of 85.8 and 91.0 during the same periods in 1926. The ratio of placements to each 100 applications during the period under review was 74.2 and 78.2, as compared with 78.7 and 80.1 during the corresponding month a year ago.

A summary of the reports from the offices showed that the average number of applications recorded daily during the first half of July was 1,545, as compared with 1,580 daily during the preceding period, and with 1,691 daily during the corresponding period of 1926. Applications for work during the latter half of the month numbered 1,550 daily, in contrast with 1,606 daily during the latter half of July a year ago.

Employers notified the Service of a daily average of 1,232 vacancies during the first half, and 1,322 during the latter half of the month under review, as compared with a daily average of 1,451 and 1,461 vacancies during the month of July, 1926. Vacancies offered to the Service during the latter half of June, 1927, averaged 1,266 daily.

The Service effected a daily average of 1,147 placements during the first half of July, 1927, of which 831 were in regular employment and 316 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total average placement during the preceding period of 1,182 daily, and with 1,331 daily during the first half of July, 1926. During the latter half of the month under review placements averaged 1,213 daily (881 regular and 332 casual) as compared with an average of 1,286 daily during the corresponding period last year.

During the month of July, 1927, the offices of the Service referred 30,854 persons to va-

Year	Regular	Casual	Totals
1919 (10 months).....	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920.....	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	247,165	115,387	362,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927 (7 months).....	125,547	59,280	184,827

NOVA SCOTIA

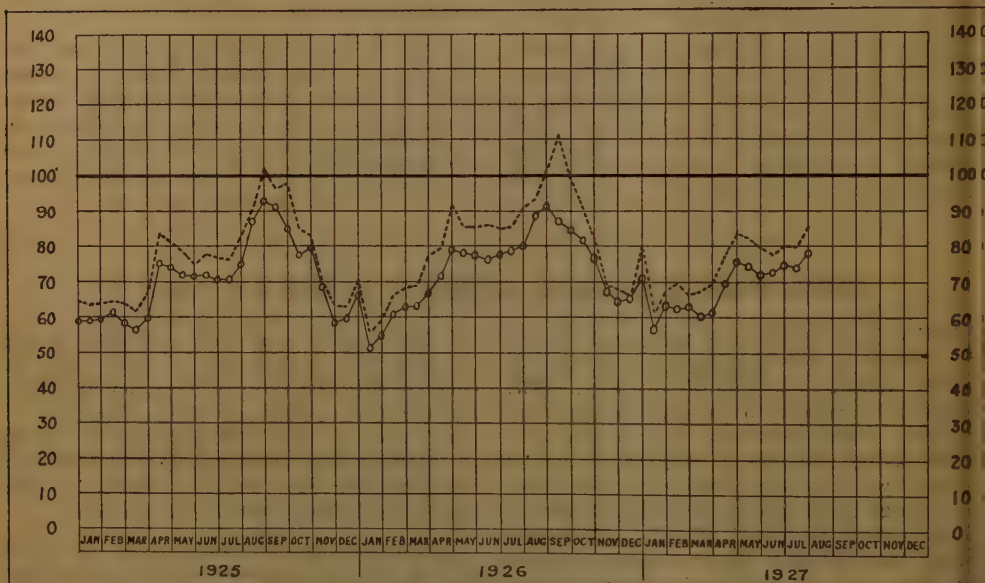
Employment opportunities as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Nova Scotia during July were less favourable than

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications —————

Vacancies - - - - -

Placements o-o-o-o-o



cancies, and effected a total of 29,521 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment numbered 21,403, of which 17,554 were of men and 3,849 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 8,118. Opportunities for employment reported by employers numbered 23,398 for men and 8,557 for women, a total of 31,955. The number of applications for work was 38,684, of which 28,668 were from men and 10,016 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected to date by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada:—

those shown the preceding month and the corresponding month last year, there being 22 per cent and 15 per cent respectively fewer requests for workers. Placements declined over 16 per cent in comparison with June and nearly 5 per cent when compared with July, 1926. The changes in placements by industrial groups from July last year were all of minor importance. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were construction and maintenance, 75; trade, 55; and services, 23. Of the latter 182 were of household workers.

Regular employment was procured for 182 men and 50 women during the month.

NEW BRUNSWICK

During the month of July positions offered through employment offices in New Brunswick declined nearly 4 per cent from June, and nearly 8 per cent below July, 1926. There was a decrease of nearly 6 per cent in placements when compared with the preceding month, and of over 10 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Reduced placements in logging, transportation and services were responsible for the decline from July, 1926, being offset in part by gains in manufacturing and construction and maintenance. The changes in other groups were small. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 49; logging, 92; construction and maintenance, 31; and services, 374, of which 267 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment during the month numbered 251 of men and 95 of women.

QUEBEC

There was an increase of 16 per cent in the number of positions offered through offices in the Province of Quebec during July when compared with the preceding month, but a decrease of over 21 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements were 10 per cent higher than in June, but nearly 14 per cent less than July, 1926. The reduction in placements from last year was almost entirely due to declines in the construction and maintenance group, although more workers secured employment in this group than in any other during the month. Last year there was an exceptionally heavy demand for workers in connection with power development on the Matineau, as well as for railway construction at Rouyn and in other parts of the province. This work is now nearing completion, and as a result an adverse condition is shown when July this year is compared with July, 1926. There were declines in placements in all other groups except logging, farming, trade and services, the latter showing the largest gain. Placements by industrial divisions during the month included: manufacturing, 161; logging, 40; farming, 273; mining, 81; construction and maintenance, 864; and services, 588, of which 312 were of household workers. During the month 1,875 men and 471 women were placed in regular employment.

ONTARIO

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders listed at offices in Ontario during July, declined over 8 per cent from the preceding month, and nearly 10 per cent from the corresponding month last year. Placements also were nearly 11 per cent less than in June, and over 9 per cent below July, 1926. When comparing placements during July this year with those of July, 1926, by industrial groups, the most important gains were in logging and farming, while the largest declines were in manufacturing and construction and maintenance. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 1,521; logging, 1,104; farming, 1,985; transportation, 470; construction and maintenance, 2,680; trade, 303; and services, 3,236, of which 1,808 were of household workers. Regular placements numbered 6,862 of men and 1,434 of women.

MANITOBA

During July orders received at employment offices in Manitoba called for nearly 3 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, but for nearly 7 per cent less than in the corresponding month last year. There was an increase of nearly 4 per cent in placements over June, but a decline of over 2 per cent when compared with July, 1926. Logging and construction and maintenance were the only groups to show any appreciable gains in placements over July last year, while services showed the largest declines. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 175; logging, 201; farming, 1,367; construction and maintenance, 472; trade, 151; and services, 1,557, of which 1,156 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,872 of men and 603 of women.

SASKATCHEWAN

Orders listed at employment offices in Saskatchewan during July called for approximately the same number of workers as in the preceding month, but the decline was over 8 per cent less than in the corresponding month last year. There was a decline of 4 per cent in placements when compared with June, and of less than 1 per cent when compared with July, 1926. Placements by industrial groups showed very little change when compared with July last year, and for the month under review included: manufacturing, 166; farming, 1,427; construction and maintenance, 715; trade, 123; and services, 916, of

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1927

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular Place-ments same period 1926
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un-placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia.....	599	175	614	610	232	313	572	265
Halifax.....	289	35	296	267	75	192	268	77
New Glasgow.....	167	82	153	184	95	33	208	104
Sydney.....	143	58	165	159	62	88	96	84
New Brunswick.....	696	55	716	679	346	333	468	494
Chatham.....	69	6	84	70	35	35	72	59
Moncton.....	265	9	259	266	143	123	75	134
St. John.....	362	40	373	343	168	175	321	211
Quebec.....	2,697	351	4,274	2,716	2,346	51	1,049	2,756
Hull.....	341	25	512	383	383	0	111	312
Montreal.....	1,303	104	2,508	1,278	1,135	19	762	1,525
Quebec.....	552	22	708	552	451	31	77	448
Sherbrooke.....	163	78	215	179	162	1	17	192
Three Rivers.....	338	122	331	324	215	0	82	279
ntario.....	13,007	1,710	15,389	11,955	8,296	3,136	5,146	9,352
Belleville.....	211	2	195	199	134	65	51	96
Brantford.....	325	22	358	299	113	186	98	163
Chatham.....	389	31	410	394	357	37	64	297
Cobalt.....	371	141	193	155	143	8	24	237
Fort William.....	383	6	432	378	334	44	49	377
Guelph.....	192	103	224	170	97	60	69	77
Hamilton.....	963	14	1,296	952	378	574	820	450
Kingston.....	328	58	290	286	185	101	64	57
Kitchener.....	122	6	296	142	85	42	171	128
London.....	305	55	375	320	249	39	213	297
Niagara Falls.....	248	22	196	222	130	89	143	162
North Bay.....	855	135	899	897	889	8	0	692
Oshawa.....	523	43	797	449	345	104	236	249
Ottawa.....	975	273	826	890	681	84	505	1,003
Pembroke.....	325	119	310	290	259	31	11	201
Peterborough.....	306	105	221	230	172	19	62	105
Port Arthur.....	883	0	701	702	674	28	31	971
St. Catharines.....	407	80	515	384	193	191	284	280
St. Thomas.....	199	7	202	182	103	79	33	133
Sarnia.....	217	7	197	217	91	126	103	143
Sault Ste. Marie.....	243	59	264	189	135	38	60	119
Sudbury.....	391	10	381	355	344	11	3	641
Timmins.....	399	100	301	268	256	12	19	258
Toronto.....	2,910	350	4,903	2,848	1,509	1,063	1,839	1,698
Windsor.....	537	12	607	537	440	97	194	518
Manitoba.....	3,907	141	4,768	4,097	2,475	1,495	769	2,442
Brandon.....	340	29	295	278	235	43	18	367
Dauphin.....	203	24	180	181	139	42	1	99
Portage la Prairie.....	164	37	104	99	63	36	11	100
Winnipeg.....	3,200	51	4,189	3,539	2,038	1,374	739	1,876
Saskatchewan.....	3,942	447	3,559	3,524	2,716	757	294	2,781
Estevan.....	176	13	116	103	92	11	25	0
Melfort.....	89	0	79	79	79	0	0	60
Moose Jaw.....	890	172	812	844	639	154	80	648
North Battleford.....	204	13	194	185	170	15	12	99
Prince Albert.....	256	64	140	132	113	19	8	84
Regina.....	957	70	919	919	652	267	74	772
Saskatoon.....	731	54	731	707	563	144	85	678
Swift Current.....	216	38	186	173	140	33	10	192
Weyburn.....	165	12	138	138	123	15	0	134
Yorkton.....	268	11	244	244	145	99	0	114
Alberta.....	3,567	120	3,929	3,538	2,827	679	461	3,788
Calgary.....	1,121	32	1,613	1,176	982	194	258	1,335
Drumheller.....	319	3	275	241	211	30	18	214
Edmonton.....	1,477	65	1,530	1,494	1,164	298	158	1,471
Lethbridge.....	391	20	367	383	272	111	27	456
Medicine Hat.....	259	0	244	244	198	46	0	312
British Columbia.....	3,540	91	5,435	3,735	2,165	1,354	1,781	2,967
Cranbrook.....	181	3	165	160	159	1	25	203
Kamloops.....	203	4	343	185	134	5	48	114
Kelowna.....	117	6	155	108	55	49	38	110
Nanaimo.....	48	0	86	16	8	8	47	23
Nelson.....	160	8	135	142	135	7	18	94
New Westminster.....	154	1	282	156	85	71	146	89
Penticton.....	150	3	159	131	59	69	35	140
Prince George.....	75	3	77	77	77	0	0	100
Prince Rupert.....	131	5	138	127	80	47	33	73
Revelstoke.....	26	2	129	26	20	6	57	37
Vancouver.....	1,688	47	3,109	2,021	1,164	718	946	1,615
Vernon.....	85	3	125	74	10	64	42	180
Victoria.....	522	6	582	512	189	309	346	189
All Offices.....	31,955	3,090	38,684	30,854	21,403	8,118	10,540	24,755
Men.....	23,398	1,534	28,668	22,623	17,554	4,714	7,660	21,199
Women.....	8,557	1,556	10,016	8,231	3,849	3,404	2,880	3,556

which 559 were of household workers. Regular employment was procured for 2,261 men and 455 women during the month.

ALBERTA

Opportunities for employment as indicated by orders received at offices in Alberta during July were over 12 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month, and over 22 per cent when compared with the corresponding month last year. Placements declined over 10 per cent from June and over 21 per cent when compared with July, 1926. All groups except mining where no change occurred, and trade where there was a slight increase, participated in the reductions in placements from July, 1926, those in farming being the most pronounced. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 309; farming, 1,553; construction and maintenance, 594; trade, 122; and services, 791, of which 508 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 2,435 of men and 392 of women.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

There was a decrease of nearly 6 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in British Columbia during July when compared with the preceding month, and of over 35 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements showed a nominal decline only when compared with June, but were nearly 13 per cent less than in July, 1926. Logging was the only group in which more placements were made this July than last, while large reductions were shown in manufacturing, construction and maintenance, and services. Placements by industrial groups included: manufacturing, 499; logging, 397; farming, 50; transportation, 202; construction and maintenance, 605; trade, 129; and services, 46. Of the latter, 433 were of household workers. During the month 1,816 men and 49 women were placed in regular employment.

Movement of Labour

During the month of July, 1927, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada effected 21,403 placements in regular employment, of which 12,751 were persons for whom the employment located was outside the immediate locality of the offices in which they were registered. Of the latter, 1,672 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,181 travelling to points

within the same province as the despatching office, and 491 to other provinces.

The reduced transportation rate, which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4, is granted by the railway companies to *bona fide* applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Transportation vouchers issued by the Quebec offices were 128 in number, 26 of which were provincial and 102 interprovincial. The former were all bushmen, despatched by the Quebec city office to camps within its own zone. Those travelling outside the province included 82 bushmen going from Hull to the districts surrounding North Bay, and 20 saw-mill workers from Montreal to Sault Ste. Marie.

Of the 427 certificates for special transportation granted by Ontario offices, 411 went to employment within the province, and 16 to other parts of the country. The interprovincial transfers were to the province of Quebec, the Hull zone receiving 8 bricklayers and 7 railway construction labourers, and Montreal one hotel worker, all from North Bay. Provincially the North Bay office issued certificates to 34 carpenters, 3 labourers, 2 cooks, 2 power plant operators, one painter and one fitter, travelling to Timmins, one bricklayer, one cook, one labourer and one miner to Cobalt, and 3 carpenters to Peterborough. From Toronto one tool maker was transported to Chatham, from Cobalt 2 miners to Port Arthur, and from the Port Arthur office one farm labourer and 6 survey men to points within its own zone. The Sudbury transfers included 53 rockmen, 4 teamsters and one cook going to the Cobalt zone, 2 carpenters to Timmins, one cook to Sault Ste. Marie, and 9 mill hands and one clerk within the Sudbury zone. In addition 150 railway and building construction labourers went to employment, principally around Cobalt, Timmins and North Bay, and 130 bushmen for the most part to camps near Sudbury, Fort William and Port Arthur, the majority receiving certificates from the Northern Ontario offices.

From the Manitoba offices 539 persons travelled at the reduced rate, 217 within the province and 322 to outside points. With the exception of one bushman who was granted a certificate of transportation by the Dauphin office for a point within its own zone, all the business was transacted from Winnipeg. The bulk of the provincial transfers from Winnipeg were to the Brandon zone, and included 108 farm labourers, 10 teamsters, 3 construction labourers, 3 bushmen, one carpenter and 28 hotel and household workers, although

Dauphin also received 5 bushmen, 4 farm labourers, one saw setter, 2 handymen, one laundress, and one kitchen worker, and the Winnipeg zone, 45 farm labourers, one farm domestic, 2 construction labourers and one cook. Of those going to employment without the province, Port Arthur or the surrounding district was the destination of the 137 bushmen, 22 construction labourers, 11 farm hands, 11 sawmill labourers, 10 carpenters, 8 road workers, 2 engineers, one blacksmith, one cook, one stenographer, one setter, one baker and one filer, and Timmins of 2 iron workers. To Estevan and vicinity were transported 8 carpenters, 2 foremen and 5 hotel and household workers, to Regina 7 bushmen, one carpenter and 3 hotel workers, to Saskatoon 4 labourers, one carpenter and one female hotel worker, to Swift Current one glazier and one household worker, to Melfort 10 bushmen, and to North Battleford one waiter. The remainder were 64 farm labourers and 4 farm domestics, the majority for the Estevan, Regina and Swift Current zones.

The transportation certificates issued by Saskatchewan offices were all provincial, totalling 105. Of these 46 were farm hands, the majority of whom went from the Saskatoon and Moose Jaw offices to points within their respective zones, and 41 were bushmen, 37 of whom travelled from Saskatoon and 4 from Prince Albert, all to employment within the Prince Albert zone. Saskatoon also transferred one hospital domestic and one orderly to Weyburn, one gardener to North Battleford, one porter to Prince Albert and 4 labourers, one cook, one farm domestic, one school teacher and one porter within its own zone, and Moose Jaw in addition sent one carpenter to Weyburn. The movement from Regina included one carpenter for the Yorkton zone, one waiter for North Battleford, and one cook, one herder and one labourer for Moose Jaw.

The transfers from Alberta offices involved an issue of special rate certificates numbering 294, of which 267 were to provincial points and 27 to other provinces. Of the latter, Calgary despatched one cook and one farm labourer to Saskatoon, one carpenter to Estevan, 2 ranch hands and 2 cooks to Swift Current, 4 bricklayers to Regina, and 2 berry pickers to Vancouver, while from the Edmonton office 7 farm labourers went to Saskatoon, 2 carpenters, 3 farm hands and one housekeeper to North Battleford, and one setter to Prince George. The Calgary and Edmonton offices also effected all transfers provincially, those from Edmonton including 68 farm labourers, 19 mill hands, 16 labourers, 8 bushmen, 5 miners, 4 teamsters, 4 carpenters, 3 dye men, one engineer, one

flunkey, one tractor man, one shoemaker, one foreman, 13 cooks, 3 housekeepers, 2 maids and one porter, all for the Edmonton zone, 8 farm hands for Drumheller, one painter and one farm hand for Calgary, and one farm labourer for Lethbridge. From Calgary 60 farm labourers travelled at the reduced rate to farms near Drumheller, 4 farm hands, one mechanic and one cook to Edmonton, 2 farm hands to Medicine Hat, one blacksmith to Lethbridge, and 26 farm labourers, 2 ranch hands and 8 hotel and household workers within the Calgary zone.

British Columbia transfers at the reduced rate numbered 179, of which 155 were for provincial points and 24 for other provinces. Provincially from Vancouver 35 bush workers, 12 labourers, 2 cooks, 5 flunkies, 3 farm labourers, 4 carpenters, one blacksmith, 2 miners, one sawyer and one kitchen worker went to Kamloops, 4 miners, 10 station men, 5 carpenters, 2 machinists and one bull cook to Penticton, 10 station men, 2 bricklayers, one engineer and one cook to Nelson, one millwright and one engineer to Vernon, one setter to Prince George, one farm labourer to Cranbrook, and 8 railway labourers, 6 carpenters, 3 ranch hands, 3 flunkies, 2 muckers, 2 gas engineers, one cook, one farm labourer and one chambermaid to points within the Vancouver zone. The Prince Rupert office transferred one miner to employment within its own zone, the Victoria office one cook and one painter to Vancouver, and the Nelson office 2 muckers to Cranbrook. From New Westminster one miner was despatched to Nelson and from Prince George 4 pole cutters went to Kamloops, and one cook, one fireman and one general labourer to the Prince George zone. The remaining provincial transfers were all bushmen, 2 going from each of the Prince Rupert, Prince George, Kamloops and Nelson offices to bush work within their respective zones. Of the interprovincial transfers 19 were farm labourers, 12 of whom received certificates for points in Alberta, 5 for Saskatchewan districts, and 2 for employment in Manitoba, from various British Columbia offices. In addition one saw filer, one sawyer, 2 labourers and one engineer travelled from Vancouver on the reduced rate to Edmonton.

Of the 1,672 persons who benefited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 895 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 552 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 185 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, 32 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, and 8 by the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods, Drink and Tobacco

MONTREAL, QUE.—CERTAIN EMPLOYING BAKERY FIRMS AND BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS, INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA, LOCAL No. 115.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1927, until May 1, 1928.

Only union members to be employed.

First-class hand may not be employed without a second and third.

Not more than six days per week, and not more than 8½ hours per day. Helpers, 10 hours. Half an hour for lunch.

Minimum wages per week, first and second hands, \$45; third hand, \$41; helpers, \$25.

Overtime pay, per hour, oven worker, 95 cents; bench worker, 85 cents; helper, 45 cents.

Union labels to be supplied at 20 cents per thousand.

Only the employer can dismiss help.

Hebrew holidays to be paid for.

Employees may take home a loaf of bread each day.

May first and Labour Day to be holidays.

When there are no machines for making dough, only one batch (not exceeding 500 single loaves) shall be made in 8½ hours.

When two workmen enter into partnership one must be a union member.

LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.—LETHBRIDGE BREWERIES, LTD., AND INTERNATIONAL UNION OF BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL No. 354.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1927 to May 31, 1928.

This agreement is similar to that previously in effect summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for October, 1926. The hours per week have been made 48 for the entire year.

Manufacturing: Iron Steel and Products

MONTREAL, QUE.—CERTAIN LOCAL FIRMS AND SHEET METAL WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL No. 116.

Agreement to be in effect from July 1, 1927, until June 30, 1928.

Hours, nine per day for first five days.

Overtime after 5 p.m. and Saturday afternoons, time and one-half after midnight and Sundays, Christmas Day and New Year's Day, double time. No work on Labour Day.

Minimum wages, per hour, 70 cents.

Not more than one apprentice for three journeymen. Helpers may not use the tools to do a journeyman's work.

Travelling time, regular rate; after 10 p.m. a berth to be provided.

All travelling and boarding expenses to be paid by the employer.

Only union members are to be employed.

No sub-contracting or jobbing to be done by members.

CALGARY, ALTA.—CALGARY ASSOCIATION OF MASTER TINNERS AND THE SHEET METAL WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL No. 254.

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1927, to March 31, 1928, and thereafter with 90 days' notice of change.

Hours, 8 per day; four on Saturdays.

Wages per hour, \$1.

Overtime, until 10 p.m., time and one-half; thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time.

If labour is scarce in busy season, and an arrangement can be made regarding overtime work, such work on contract and manufactured lines may be at regular rate.

Travelling time and expenses out of city to be paid by employer.

Parties to agreement to have a permanent committee of three members to meet at call to take up matters pertaining to welfare of craft.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

CALGARY, ALTA.—ALBERTAN PUBLISHING COMPANY AND STEREOTYPERS UNION, LOCAL No. 109.

Agreement to be in effect from May 27, 1926, until May 27, 1929.

Wages per week, from May 27, 1927, to May 27, 1928, day, \$44.10; night, \$47.10. From May 27, 1928, to May 27, 1929, day, \$45; night, \$48.

Apprentice scale, from ¼ journeymen's scale for first year, ½ for second year, ¾ for third year, ¾ for fourth year, ¾ for fifth year.

Hours, 45 per week on day shift; 42 per week on night shift.

OTTAWA, ONT.—CITIZEN PUBLISHING COMPANY AND THE INTERNATIONAL STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 50.

Agreement to be in effect from August 1, 1926, to August 1, 1928, and from year to year thereafter unless changed on 90 days' notice from either party.

Wages per week, journeymen, \$40.

Overtime, time and one-half; Sundays and holidays, double time.

Only union members to be employed.

One apprentice to a shift, serving five years.

Wages per day or night, first year, \$1.50; second, \$2; third, \$2.50; fourth, \$3.16½; fifth, \$3.66½.

One week's notice of dismissal or leaving work.

Any misunderstanding over agreements or other dispute to be submitted to arbitration.

Union to furnish sufficient and competent help.

Conditions as to hours and arrangement of work to continue as long as total hours do not exceed 48 per week.

Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Paper Goods

IROQUOIS FALLS, ONTARIO.—ABITIBI POWER AND PAPER COMPANY LIMITED AND VARIOUS INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.

Agreement in effect from May 1, 1926, until May 1, 1927, as summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for August, 1926, to continue for one year, until May 1, 1928, with the following additional clause:

Union organizations parties to this agreement not to require the company to decide any questions of jurisdiction except in regard to what union's jurisdiction a specific position should come under when the organizations cannot agree among themselves. The company will not be asked to force an employee to join any particular organization, and the organizations concerned are not to pursue any measures to compel a man to join a union that might cause friction and interfere with operation.

PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO.—PORT ARTHUR DIVISION, PROVINCIAL PAPER MILLS, LIMITED, AND INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1927, to April 30, 1928.

Membership to include sulphite workers, groundwood workers, mechanics and helpers, yard labour, teamsters and slasher mill foreman, but not paper mill workers or slasher mill labour.

Union members to be given preference of employment.

New employees to be given 15 days to join the union; outside labour, two months.

Salaried men may join the union but are in no way affected by the agreement.

Plant to be in operation six days per week; longer when mutually agreed upon.

Hours per day, 8, six days per week.

Overtime, time and one-half.

At least four hours' pay for call-back for repair work.

Slasher mill workers ten hours per day except when otherwise arranged.

Tour workers, 8 hours per day.

Work between 7 a.m. Sunday and 7 a.m. Monday, time and one-half.

Hours in chlorine room dependent on amount of liquid required.

No unnecessary work to be performed on holidays. Rate time and one-half.

Maintenance men required to work on Sunday may have Saturday afternoon or all day Saturday off when possible, without pay.

Saturday afternoon work not to be paid time and one-half.

No strikes or lockouts shall occur.

**Transportation and Public Utilities:
Local Transportation**

VANCOUVER, B.C.—YELLOW CAB COMPANY, LIMITED, AND THE TAXICAB DRIVERS (Metered Cabs) OF THE COMPANY.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1927, until June 1, 1928, and thereafter subject to 30 days' notice.

This agreement was drawn up as a settlement of the strike mentioned in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for July, 1927.

Wage scale: 1st 30 days, 33½ per cent commission. After 30 days, \$2.50 per day or 35 per cent commission (whichever is larger).

The company agrees to recognize the Taxicab Drivers' Union, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, and will not discriminate against any employee on account of membership in same.

The company agrees to recognize properly elected representatives from its own employees to discuss grievances.

Same hours to exist as heretofore.

Schedule of working conditions to be drawn up and discussed within the next 30 days.

Differences as to interpretation of this agreement may be submitted to a Board of Arbitration of two members appointed by each party a fifth and disinterested party to be elected by them if the four cannot agree.

During arbitration there shall be no suspension of labour.

**Transportation and Public Utilities:
Water Transportation**

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—THE HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS OF MONTREAL AND THE INDEPENDENT ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL HARBOUR EMPLOYEES.

Agreement to be in effect for employees of the grain elevator system, construction forces, machine shop and shipyard, harbour yard shops, electrical department and cold storage plant from May 1, 1927 until May 1, 1928, and for other employees until the close of navigation, 1927.

Grain Elevator System, Elevators Nos. 1, 2, 3 and B.

Wages per hour: chief weighmen, 71 cents; millwrights, 69 cents; weighmen, asst. millwrights, distributors, 1st feed tender, tripper men, 63 cents; feed tenders, machinery men, marine leg men, tower men, 58 cents; oilers,

firemen, helpers, sewers and baggers, 52 cents; carpenters, 53 cents. Grain boat men, unloading to be paid 5 cents per hour additional after 10 hours' work.

Conveyor System: millwright, 69 cents; rope splicer, 63 cents; feed tenders, main tower men, 58 cents; conveyor men, 52 cents.

Harbour Yard Shops and Machine Shop, Guard pier—per hour—machinists, blacksmiths, boilermakers, journeymen electricians in shop, 66 cents; millwrights, plumber and coppersmith, 69 cents; screw machine man, bolt cutter, 49 cents; helpers, 44 cents; rigger, 63 cents; labourers, 41 cents; carpenters, 67 cents; patternmakers, 71 cents; painters, 58 cents.

Traffic Shop: per hour, fitters, 68 cents; boilermakers, 66 cents; patternmaker, 71 cents; painter, 63 cents; helpers, 44 cents; labourers, 41 cents; locomotive electrician, 66 cents; traffic special helpers, 46 cents; improvers, 52 cents.

Construction forces: per hour—crane engineers, 67 cents; crane firemen, 46 cents; crane blockmen, 42 cents; locomotive engineers, 67 cents; locomotive firemen, 46 cents; locomotive helpers, 44 cents; painters, 48 cents; switchmen, 52 cents; ironworkers, 55 cents; carpenters, 67 cents; plumbers, 63 cents; concrete mixer runner, 63 cents; labourers, 42 cents; brakemen on dinky locomotive, 63 and 49 cents.

Electrical Department: per hour, linemen, 61 cents and 56 cents; groundsmen, 44 cents; lamp trimmers, 53 cents; shift operators, 58 cents; patrol linemen, 56 cents; floormen, motor tenders, 53 cents; helpers, 44 cents; hoistmen, 55 cents; journeymen, 61 cents.

Cold storage warehouse: per hour—all hourly labour except mechanic, shipper and sub-foreman, 55 cents.

Cold storage power house: per hour—operating engineers, 66 cents; helpers, 47 cents; firemen, 52 cents.

Sundays and certain legal holidays—time and one-half for emergency work.

Conditions for elevator employees: ten hours per day from opening of navigation until De-

cember 15. Thereafter until opening of navigation, 1928, 8 hours per day, with time and one-half after the 9th hour.

Overtime for all hourly men, time and one-half, including Sundays and holidays.

At least five hours' pay for Sunday work. At close of navigation men shall be told when services will be again required. Only car shovellers will be asked to unload boats.

Work after 6 p.m. Sunday only in emergency.

Employees of Machine Shop, Notre Dame Street and Machine Shop, Guard Pier: Hours, 9 per day, 5 on Saturdays. Overtime after regular working day.

Traffic Shop—straight pay on Saturday afternoons.

Construction forces—hours in summer, 10 per day; hours in winter 8; overtime after the 9th hour in winter.

Firemen on locomotive cranes, when watching on Sundays, firemen's rate for Sunday work; this work will be done when possible by a regular watchman.

Electrical Department—Overtime after 8 hours when that is the regular shift.

Cold storage warehouse: hours in summer 10, in winter 8. Overtime, time and one-half.

General—A sub-foreman will be paid 5 cents per hour more than the men under his control.

Employees having grievances to have right of a hearing before the superintendent and assistance of a fellow employee chosen by him. Employee has right of appeal to Commissioners.

The fellow employee may be the union delegate, but neither is to cause interruption of work without permission of the foreman or superintendent.

Promotions are to be made by the Commissioners.

The Commissioners will meet the Harbour Union representatives when differences arise.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA IN JULY, 1927

THE value of the building authorized during July showed a seasonal decline of 10.3 per cent as compared with the preceding month, while there was also a decrease of 11.6 per cent in comparison with the exceptionally high total recorded in July, 1926. The aggregate for the 63 cities was \$16,511,011, as against \$18,399,858 in June, and \$18,683,415 in the corresponding month last year; the latter total included a permit for an engineering project estimated at some \$4,000,000 undertaken in Vancouver, which made it considerably higher than in July of any other year of the record.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had issued nearly 1,500 permits for dwellings valued at over \$6,000,000, and some 2,200 permits for other buildings estimated at approximately \$7,000,000. In June, authority was given for the erection of about 1,700 dwellings and 3,300 other build-

ings, valued at approximately \$7,800,000 and \$9,000,000 respectively.

Increases from the previous month were reported in Nova Scotia and Ontario, respectively, while elsewhere there were reductions, of which that of \$1,805,784 or 38.5 per cent in Quebec was most pronounced.

In comparison with July, 1926, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan registered improvement, that of \$947,567, or 182.9 per cent, in the last named being greatest. British Columbia reported the most marked decline, of \$4,512,478 or 78.0 per cent.

Of the larger cities, Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg recorded losses as compared with the preceding month, but increases over July last year, while in Vancouver there was a falling off in both comparisons. Of the other centres, Halifax, Sydney, Fredericton, Saint John, Three Rivers, Hamilton, Niagara Falls,

Peterborough, Port Arthur, St. Catharines, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Welland, Brandon, Moose Jaw, Regina, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Nanaimo, South Vancouver and Victoria reported gains as compared with both June, 1927, and July, 1926.

Cumulative Record for First Seven Months, 1927.—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 63 cities during July and in the first seven months of each year since 1920. The cumulative total shown for this month includes for the first time permits valued at \$72,800 issued by Charlottetown during April and May. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first seven months of the years since 1920 are also given (1913=100).

The aggregate for the first seven months of this year was thus slightly greater than in 1926, the previous high level of the record, while the average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials continued to be lower in any other year since 1920.

Year	Value of permits issued		Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first seven months
	In July	In first seven months	
	\$	\$	
1927.....	16,511,011	97,957,430	147.4
1926.....	18,683,415	97,443,834	150.2
1925.....	12,812,603	78,712,320	154.1
1924.....	11,681,196	72,355,350	163.8
1923.....	13,078,547	86,126,043	166.7
1922.....	15,740,810	87,022,484	161.5
1921.....	10,965,891	66,737,575	194.5
1920.....	13,743,045	75,497,755	215.3

The table below gives the value of the building permits issued by 63 cities during June and July, 1927, and July, 1926. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked with asterisks.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 63 CITIES

Cities	July, 1927	June, 1927	July, 1926	Cities	July, 1927	June, 1927	July, 1926
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
P.E.I.—Charlottetown				Ontario—			
Nova Scotia.				Sault Ste. Marie...	72,450	38,300	38,590
*Halifax.....	450,784	211,650	81,770	*Toronto.....	2,675,055	2,694,796	2,265,040
New Glasgow.....	436,285	197,820	76,895	York and East York Townships.....	562,100	488,500	706,230
*Sydney.....	760	3,000	473	Welland.....	43,019	30,885	14,975
New Brunswick.				*Windsor.....	300,466	383,525	787,242
*Fredericton.....	121,999	10,830	4,400	Ford.....	49,500	108,075	337,513
*Moncton.....	55,900	368,811	54,758	Riverside.....	62,300	166,025	77,400
*St. John.....	7,050	345,065	35,558	Sandwich.....	159,080	135,640	182,675
Quebec				Walkerville.....	100,000	61,000	185,000
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve.....	2,880,788	4,686,572	2,831,865	Woodstock.....	17,473	36,618	7,913
*Quebec.....	1,084,988	3,177,250	1,870,250	Manitoba	906,751	1,405,510	832,962
Shawinigan Falls.....	842,710	435,897	544,730	*Brandon.....	41,618	14,130	16,402
*Sherbrooke.....	61,550	63,550	14,460	St. Boniface.....	68,433	70,430	69,910
*Three Rivers.....	31,200	282,400	101,100	*Winnipeg.....	796,700	1,320,950	746,650
*Westmount.....	169,725	82,100	65,050	Saskatchewan	1,465,527	1,539,725	517,960
Ontario.				*Moose Jaw.....	196,267	144,925	54,790
Belleville.....	9,010,731	7,214,654	8,097,941	*Regina.....	827,910	691,935	202,020
*Brantford.....	15,800	20,425	21,225	*Saskatoon.....	441,350	702,865	261,150
Chatham.....	54,303	83,552	14,358	Alberta	401,828	912,841	481,078
*Fort William.....	43,900	111,400	315,250	*Calgary.....	177,373	366,801	117,830
Galt.....	44,825	101,750	158,000	*Edmonton.....	170,905	511,585	316,350
*Guelph.....	8,170	30,445	7,768	Lethbridge.....	51,360	31,755	45,298
*Hamilton.....	31,022	38,815	44,780	Medicine Hat.....	2,190	1,700	1,600
*Kingston.....	312,250	234,300	248,350	British Columbia.	1,272,603	2,063,095	5,785,081
*Kitchener.....	19,129	32,591	23,555	Kamloops.....		3,730	26,775
*London.....	63,193	188,704	121,945	Nanaimo.....	8,243	6,150	6,030
Niagara Falls.....	302,350	152,985	1,246,655	*New Westminster.....	69,431	66,160	101,980
Oshawa.....	130,372	92,965	80,275	Prince Rupert.....	22,275	22,595	11,575
*Ottawa.....	621,325	1,283,500	337,830	*Vancouver.....	600,272	1,333,040	4,844,025
Owen Sound.....	205,450	300,820	446,030	Point Grey.....	357,200	430,210	522,650
*Peterboro.....	13,500	15,450	52,800	North Vancouver.....	22,637	24,925	100,251
*Port Arthur.....	307,557	40,253	44,135	South Vancouver.....	123,400	121,800	116,700
*Stratford.....	2,188,755	82,185	60,195	*Victoria.....	69,145	54,485	55,095
*St. Catharines.....	36,225	13,210	156,920				
*St. Thomas.....	263,732	153,483	28,378	Total—63 cities.....	16,511,011	18,399,858	18,683,415
Sarnia.....	6,430	15,404	7,530	*Total—35 cities.....	13,538,384	14,920,738	15,319,062
	300,095	79,047	78,384				

¹ Report not received.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department has recently received information regarding certain contracts executed by the Government of Canada which included among their provisions the fair wages conditions sanctioned by Order in Council for the protection of the labour to be employed. The contracts (Group "A") awarded in connection with the works of construction contain the following fair wages clause:

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade, in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

One of the contracts above mentioned contained a schedule of rates and hours based on the current standards of the district in these respects. The schedule is given below.

One contract was awarded for interior fittings (Group "B") containing the general fair wages clause, and other conditions for the protection of the labour employed, as sanctioned by the Fair Wages Order in Council which reads as follows:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages

or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department subject to the regulations for the suppressing of the sweating system and the securing of fair wages, etc.

The general labour conditions sanctioned by the Fair Wages Order in Council are as follows:—

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may, in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the Contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

2. The Contractor shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the Fair Wages Clause or Schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed, also any decision of the Minister of Labour under the preceding paragraph.

3. The Contractor shall keep proper books and records showing the names, trades, and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, and the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the Fair Wage Officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

4. The Contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution of the contract unless and until he shall have filed with the Minister in support of his claim for payment a statement attested by statutory declaration, showing (1) the rates of wages and hours of labour of the various classes of workmen employed in the execution of the contract; (2) whether any wages in respect of the said work and labour remain in arrears; (3) that all the labour conditions of the contract have been duly complied with; nor, in the event of notice from the Minister of Labour of claims for wages, until the same are adjusted. The Contractor shall also from time to time furnish the Minister such further detailed information and evidence as the Minister may deem necessary in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the workmen so employed as aforesaid upon the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

5. In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any workmen employed on the said work and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of the moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the Contractor.

6. These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payments for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

7. With a view to the avoidance of any abuses which might arise from the sub-letting of contracts it shall be understood that sub-letting, other than such as may be customary in the trades concerned, is prohibited, unless the approval of the Minister is obtained; sub-contractors shall be bound in all cases to conform to the conditions of the main contract, and the main contractor shall be held responsible for strict adherence to all contract conditions on the part of sub-contractor; the contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof be transferred without the written permission of the Minister; no portion of the work to be performed shall be done at the homes of the workmen.

8. All workmen employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to the said contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister is of opinion that Canadian Labour is not available or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contract containing schedule of wages and hours

Additions and alterations to the Public Building at Drummondville, P.Q. Name of contractors, Stewart Construction Company, Limited, Sherbrooke, P.Q. Date of contract, July 28, 1927. Amount of contract, \$11,550.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	\$ cts. per hour	
Bricklayers.....	1 00	9
Masons.....	1 00	9
Plasterers.....	0 75	9
Carpenters.....	0 50	10
Joiners.....	0 55	10
Lathers.....	per thousand per hour	
Painters and glaziers.....	0 45	10
Sheet Metal Workers.....	0 45	10
Plumbers.....	0 45	10
Steamfitters.....	0 45	10
Roofers (Sheet Metal).....	0 45	10
Roofers (Patent).....	0 45	10
Electrical workers.....	0 45	10
Concrete workers.....	0 35	10
Labourers.....	0 30	10
	per day	
Carters (single).....	5 00	10
Carters (double).....	7 00	10

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Dredging in Batiscan River, P.Q., channel under basin in front of Price Brothers' wharf. Name of contractors, National Dock and Dredging Corporation, Limited, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, August 18, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, \$11,000.

Dredging entrance of channel, etc., at Charlemagne, P.Q. Name of contractors, National Dock and Dredging Corporation, Limited, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, August 18, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, \$14,700.

Dredging western channel in the St. Maurice River at Three Rivers, P.Q. Name of contractors, National Dock and Dredging Corporation, Limited, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, August 18, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, \$6,600.

Dredging channel from outlet to lower wharf at Nicolet, P.Q. Name of contractors, National Dock and Dredging Corporation, Limited, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, August 18, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, \$12,870.

Dredging areas numbers 1, 2 and 3 at Rivière-du-Loup (en Haut), P.Q. Name of contractors, Les Chantiers Manseau, Sorel, P.Q. Date of contract, August 19, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, \$68,600.

Redredging Main Harbour Center at Port Arthur, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Dredging Company, Limited, Midland, Ont. Date of contract, August 6, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure \$58,000.

Dredging at Ellis Bay, Anticosti Island, channel leading to the Anticosti Corporation wharves, etc. Name of contractors, Canadian Dredging Company, Limited, Midland, Ont. Date of contract, August 6, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, \$515,474.

Widening and deepening channel at the outer end and turning basin at new wharf of St. Anne Paper Company, Beauré, P.Q. Name of contractors, Canadian Dredging Company, Limited, Midland, Ont. Date of contract, August 6, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, \$218,420.

Deepening a bar at the entrance of the Harbour at St. Nicholas Bay, Saguenay, Charlevoix County, P.Q. Name of contractors, National Dock and Dredging Corporation, Limited, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, July 17, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, \$12,400.

Deepening and enlarging channel to wharf at St. Michel de Bellechasse, P.Q. Name of contractors, National Dock and Dredging Corporation, Limited, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, July 27, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, \$16,647.

Deepening at the downstream side of St. Regis Paper Company's wharf, at Godbout, Saguenay, Charlevoix County, P.Q. Name of contractors, National Dock and Dredging Corporation, Limited, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, July 17, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, \$18,000.

Dredging of three shoals areas numbers 1, 2 and 3, at the western entrance to Murray Canal, at Presque Ile, Ont. Name of contractors, The Randolph Macdonald Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 28, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, \$14,630.

Deepening and widening the entrance channel and enlarging the turning basin at Goderich, Ont. Name of contractors, Kilmer and Barber, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 22, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, \$73,280.

Deepening water berths at the wharves, St. John Harbour, West St. John, N.B. Name of contractors, St. John Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company, Limited, St. John, N.B. Date of contract, July 25, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, \$25,000.

Deepening channel slip west of west pier at Port Dover, Ont. Name of contractors, A. W. Robertson, Limited, Montreal, P.Q.

Date of contract, July 28, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, \$5,313.75.

Frost-proof warehouse and wharf improvements at the Railway Wharf, at Georgetown, P.E.I. Names of contractors, Henry James Phillips, Charlottetown, and Peter G. Clark, Summerside, P.E.I. Date of contract, August 8, 1927. Amount of contract (unit prices), approximate expenditure, \$52,998.50.

Extension to wharf at Hecla, Man. Names of contractors, La Cour and Schieler, Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, August 11, 1927. Amount of contract (unit prices), approximate expenditure, \$11,820.

Extension to harbour wall, for Harbour Improvements at Owen Sound, Ont. Names of contractors, J. E. Woolrich and R. H. Brigham of Owen Sound, Ont. Date of contract, August 11, 1927. Amount of contract (unit prices), approximate expenditure, \$39,948.

Construction of a Laboratory at No. 1 Fort, Lévis, P.Q. Names of contractors, Paquet and Roberge, Limitée of Ste. Marie, Beauce, P.Q. Date of contract, August 17, 1927. Amount of contract, \$9,200.

New roofing on the Armoury at London, Ont. Name of contractors, The A. B. Ormsby Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 3, 1927. Amount of contract, \$4,497.

Construction of a wharf at Egmont, P.E.I. Name of contractor, Henry Jas. Phillips of Charlottetown, P.E.I. Date of contract, August 1, 1927. Amount of contract (unit prices), approximate expenditure, \$10,945.

Construction of an extension to the breakwater at New Harbour, Guysborough County, N.S. Name of contractor, Thos. P. Charleson, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, August 1, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, \$27,140.

Additions and alterations to Governor General's Quarters, Citadel, Quebec, P.Q. Name of contractors, A. Deslauriers, Limitée, Quebec City, P.Q. Date of contract, July 26, 1927. Amount of contract, \$64,833.

Construction of an extension to the slip in front of the new plant of the Thunder Bay Paper Company, Limited, in Main Harbour, North Extension, at Port Arthur, Ont. Names of contractors, Chambers, McQuigge and McCaffrey Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 15, 1927. Amount of contract (unit prices), approximate expenditure, \$184,900.

Construction of a concrete apron adjoining Ontario Sluices of Timiskaming Dam (downstream side). Name of contractors, Arthur E. Farley, Ottawa, Ont., and Percy R. Grant, Hazeldean, Ont., firm "Farley and Grant". Date of contract, August 12, 1927. Amount

of contract (unit prices), approximate expenditure, \$54,996.75.

Contract in Group "B" (Interior Fittings.)

Supply and installation of interior fittings in the Post Office at Rawdon, P.Q. Names of contractors, R. A. Sproule and Son, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, July 28, 1927. Amount of contract, \$900.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of a concrete dam at Lock No. 24, about 6½ miles above Peterborough, on the Trent Canal, Ontario. Name of contractors, Construction and Engineering Limited, of the City of Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 1, 1927. Amount of contract, schedule rates, approximately \$82,276.50.

Manufacture and delivery of Taintor Gate Valves required for Locks Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, and Stoney Gate Valves required for Weirs numbers 2, 3 and 6, Welland Ship Canal. Name of contractor, Montreal Locomotive

Works, Limited, of the City of Montreal, Que. Date of contract, August 6, 1927. Amount of contract, schedule rates, approximately \$187,209.86.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following is a statement of payments made in August, 1927, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, under contracts which are subject to the Fair Wages policy:

Nature of orders	Amount of orders	
	\$	cts.
Making metal dating stamps and type, also other hand stamps and brass crown seals	631	35
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.	155	57
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.	17,301	18
Stamping pads, ink, etc.	490	19
Bag fittings	24,560	68
Scales	3,638	95
Mail bagging	24,025	38
Letter boxes	388	58

Report of the Industrial Commission of Colorado

The ninth biennial report of the Industrial Commission of Colorado for the period December 1, 1924, to December 1, 1926, indicates industrial activities in Colorado. The Industrial Commission administers the Workmen's Compensation Act, the State Compensation Insurance Fund, the Industrial Relations Act, the Minimum Wage Law, and its activities have shown a steady increase during the past two years.

The report notes an increased number of industrial accidents. In 1922 there were 12,859 accidents while in 1926 there were 19,797; an increase of over 50 per cent during the four-year period. The premium income of the state compensation insurance fund in 1922 was \$339,537 and in 1926, \$587,253, an increase of 73 per cent. The Workmen's Compensation Act of Colorado cost the state \$6,050,033 for compensation payments in 1925, the latest year for which figures are available. The Claim Department of the Commission is responsible for the detailed work required in carrying out the compensation law of Colorado. This Department handles and files all first reports of accidents; supplemental reports; physicians' reports; admission of liability for compensa-

tion; receipts for compensation; and conducts hearings relating to compensation claims or admission of liability as required by law. During the past two years, hearings have been held in the leading industrial cities every sixty days and in the outlying communities twice a year. Hearings at Denver are held continuously. During the past two years the Department received 11,391 claims for compensation; held 3,785 hearings; heard 342 applications for lump sum compensation; granted 4,191 referee awards, and 1,152 commission awards.

The applications for lump sum settlement were for a variety of purposes. The greater number of those granted were for the purchase of real estate or the payment of indebtedness thereon. Of 131 applications granted in 1926, 43 were granted for the purpose of purchasing homes. A few were allowed for going into business. Some applications were granted for the purchase of horses, chickens, trucks and other means of making a livelihood. Applications for lump sum settlements to deposit in banks or for investment in securities of speculative value were invariably denied.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, AUGUST, 1927

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was slight, the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being little changed from the levels of the preceding month.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was \$10.93 at the beginning of August, as compared with \$10.92 for July; \$11.10 for August, 1926; \$10.84 for August, 1925; \$10.19 for August, 1924; \$10.53 for August, 1923; \$10.44 for August, 1922; \$11.44 for August, 1921; \$16.42 for August, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.41 for August, 1918; and \$7.68 for August, 1914. The slight advance was due mainly to seasonal increases in the prices of eggs, butter and cheese, though increases also occurred in the prices of rolled oats, evaporated apples, tea and veal; while declines occurred in the prices of beef, mutton, fresh and salt pork, bacon, rice, beans, sugar, prunes and potatoes. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$21.11 at the beginning of August, as compared with \$21.10 for July; \$21.32 for August, 1926; \$21.05 for August, 1925; \$20.57 for August, 1924; \$21.03 for August, 1923; \$20.88 for August, 1922; \$21.98 for August, 1921; \$26.60 for August, 1920; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$21.20 for August, 1918; and \$14.41 for August, 1914. Fuel and rent were practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 236 commodities in 1913 as 100, and weighted according to the commercial importance of the commodities, was slightly higher at 152.3 for August, as compared with 152.0 for July; 154.0 for August, 1926; 158.9 for August, 1925; 153.8 for August, 1924; 153.5 for August, 1923; 151.7 for August, 1922; 165.5 for August, 1921; 150.2 for August, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 202.8 for August, 1918. Fifty-three price quotations were higher, forty-three were lower and one hundred and thirty-seven were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials five of the eight main groups advanced, while three declined. The groups which advanced were: the Animals and their products group, due mainly to substantial increases in the prices of eggs, butter, cheese

and hogs, which more than offset lower prices for cattle, hides and fresh meats; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, due to higher levels for raw cotton, cotton products, flax, jute, and hessian; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, due mainly to advances in the prices of some lines of lumber; the Non-Ferrous Metals group, due to increased prices for copper, lead and brass sheets, which more than offset lower prices for antimony and silver; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group. The Vegetables and their Products group was considerably lower, due to lower prices for wheat, barley, rice, flour, potatoes and sugar, which more than offset increases in the prices of corn, oats, flax, shorts, tea and rubber. The Iron and its Products group and the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group both declined, the former mainly because of lower prices for pig iron, and the latter mainly due to lower prices for brick.

In the grouping according to purpose, consumers' goods advanced, while producers' goods declined. The increase in the former was due to higher levels for butter, cheese, eggs, fowl and tea, which more than counterbalanced lower prices for flour, potatoes, sugar and beef. In the latter group building and construction materials declined, lower prices for brick, cast iron pipe and linseed oil being more than sufficient to offset increases in the prices of glass and some lines of lumber. Materials for the textile and clothing industries were substantially higher, while materials for the fur industry, for the leather industry, for the metal working industries, for the meat packing industries, for the milling industry, as well as miscellaneous producers' materials, were lower.

In the grouping according to origin raw or partly manufactured goods and fully or chiefly manufactured goods were practically unchanged. In the former increases in the prices of corn, oats, hogs, eggs, tea, flax, cotton, jute, rubber, copper and spelter offset declines in the prices of wheat, barley, potatoes, sugar, dried fruits, cattle, fresh beef, pig iron, silk, silver and antimony; while in the latter increases in the prices of butter, cheese, oatmeal, rolled oats, cotton products, glass and copper sheeting were offset by declines in the prices of flour, sugar, canned vegetables, bricks and cast iron pipe. Domestic farm products and articles of mineral

origin were somewhat lower, while articles of marine origin and articles of forest origin advanced slightly.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO WHOLESALE PRICES

The index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is based upon the prices of 236 commodities, price levels in 1913 being taken as the base, that is equal to 100, the figures being weighted according to the commercial and industrial importance of each article included. The index number has been calculated by years back to 1890, being unweighted, however, for the period of 1890 to 1913 and has been calculated by months from 1919 to date for all groupings and from 1913 to date for the principal grouping. Summary tables of the Bureau's index number may be found in the supplement to the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for January, 1925, January, 1926, and in greater detail in the Report on "Prices and Price Indexes 1913-24," issued by the Bureau. A description of the methods used in the construction of the index number appears in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for June, 1923.

The accompanying table gives the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail for the current month and for certain preceding dates.

EXPLANATORY NOTES AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of August of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given,

owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1922, the provision for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes of districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, included twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises, or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912 in this report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditures of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the health of a family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc. but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

(Continued on page 1020)

OST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN
TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA†

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Aug. 1914	Aug. 1916	Aug. 1917	Aug. 1918	Aug. 1919	Aug. 1920	Aug. 1921	Aug. 1922	Aug. 1923	Aug. 1924	Aug. 1925	Aug. 1926	July 1927	Aug. 1927
beef, sirloin....	2 lbs.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
beef, shoulder....	2 "	19-6	24-6	26-0	29-6	34-4	34-2	43-4	57-2	53-2	53-4	37-8	34-6	32-0	30-8	31-6	31-6	66-0	64-8
veal, shoulder....	1 "	10-0	11-3	12-8	15-7	17-6	19-1	23-0	28-3	26-6	28-2	21-0	18-7	18-0	17-8	18-4	19-3	19-9	20-2
utton, roast....	1 "	11-8	12-2	16-8	19-1	21-3	23-8	28-8	37-4	37-0	36-9	28-9	28-1	28-2	28-2	29-3	30-3	30-1	29-8
ork, leg....	1 "	12-2	13-1	18-0	19-5	20-9	22-7	30-6	37-9	42-2	41-6	33-2	32-0	26-6	24-3	28-7	32-2	28-2	28-0
ork, salt....	2 "	21-8	25-0	34-4	35-2	37-2	38-8	55-6	70-2	76-2	74-2	60-4	64-4	50-0	45-2	51-6	57-4	53-2	52-6
acon, break- fast....	1 "	15-4	17-8	24-5	24-7	25-7	29-2	40-4	51-2	58-1	57-9	48-3	42-7	39-2	32-1	40-2	45-4	38-8	38-5
ard, pure....	2 "	26-2	28-2	40-6	38-4	37-6	40-4	62-2	73-6	85-8	76-0	45-2	44-4	44-2	42-0	48-6	50-0	43-0	43-0
eggs, fresh....	1 doz	25-7	30-0	33-3	33-7	29-5	33-3	45-0	53-6	57-6	64-5	42-4	35-0	32-4	34-8	40-8	39-0	37-8	40-3
eggs, storage....	1 "	20-2	23-4	28-4	28-1	24-3	29-7	41-2	51-0	53-5	56-3	39-7	32-8	28-6	31-0	37-1	34-7	34-3	36-7
ilk....	6 qts.	36-6	39-6	48-0	51-6	52-2	51-0	60-0	72-0	79-8	88-2	79-2	69-0	68-4	70-8	69-0	67-8	69-6	69-6
utter, dairy....	2 lbs.	44-2	49-4	52-0	58-0	53-0	62-6	80-2	93-4	108-4	121-8	74-8	71-4	69-0	70-0	74-2	73-6	74-0	74-8
utter, cream- ery....	1 "	25-5	27-7	31-9	33-9	31-9	35-6	44-9	52-3	62-1	66-8	45-3	43-3	39-3	40-1	42-7	41-0	41-9	42-1
heese, old....	1 "	16-1	17-6	18-5	20-5	21-4	25-5	33-5	33-4	30-7	40-8	35-9	30-1	\$30-3	\$28-6	\$31-2	\$31-3	\$30-7	\$30-9
heese, new....	1 "	14-6	15-7	17-5	19-1	19-1	23-5	30-1	30-8	37-3	38-9	31-7	26-7	\$30-3	\$28-6	\$31-2	\$31-3	\$30-7	\$30-9
read....	15 "	55-5	58-5	66-0	61-5	64-5	73-5	110-0	117-0	118-5	145-5	121-5	106-7	100-5	103-5	117-0	114-0	117-0	117-0
our, family....	10 "	25-0	28-0	33-0	32-0	37-0	40-3	69-0	67-0	67-0	84-0	64-0	49-0	\$44-0	\$46-0	\$57-0	\$54-0	54-0	54-0
ollated oats....	5 "	18-0	19-5	21-0	22-0	24-0	24-0	31-5	40-0	38-5	44-0	30-5	28-0	27-5	27-5	30-5	29-0	30-5	31-5
ce....	2 "	10-4	10-6	10-4	11-4	12-0	13-4	17-2	23-8	27-4	34-0	19-2	18-8	\$20-6	\$21-2	\$21-6	\$21-8	\$21-6	\$21-4
ans, hand- picked....	2 "	8-6	9-4	10-8	12-4	12-2	19-4	32-6	33-6	22-6	24-4	17-0	17-8	17-8	16-8	16-8	16-0	16-4	16-2
opies, evapor- ated....	1 "	9-9	7-7	11-5	12-0	13-5	13-1	16-0	23-3	24-5	29-5	20-7	24-9	19-7	20-1	20-7	20-1	19-2	19-3
unes, medium granulat- ed....	1 "	11-5	9-6	9-9	11-9	12-9	13-1	19-1	18-1	23-1	27-9	17-9	19-9	18-5	16-0	15-6	15-9	15-1	14-9
gar, yellow....	4 "	21-6	22-0	24-0	23-6	24-4	38-0	40-4	44-8	48-4	100-0	40-0	35-6	49-2	40-4	33-2	31-6	33-6	32-8
ia, black....	2 "	10-0	9-8	10-8	11-0	11-6	17-4	18-6	20-6	22-6	46-8	19-0	16-6	23-6	19-2	15-8	15-0	16-0	15-8
ia, green....	1 "	8-2	8-3	8-7	8-9	9-3	9-8	12-0	15-2	15-6	16-5	13-7	14-1	\$16-7	\$18-0	\$17-8	\$18-0	\$17-8	\$17-9
offee....	1 "	8-7	8-7	9-1	9-2	9-4	10-3	11-6	14-5	14-1	17-0	15-4	15-5	\$16-7	\$18-0	\$17-8	\$18-0	\$17-8	\$17-9
atoes....	2 pks	8-6	8-8	8-9	9-4	9-5	9-9	10-1	11-3	13-6	15-6	13-7	13-4	13-8	13-9	15-2	15-3	15-2	15-3
atoes....	2 pks	24-1	28-0	30-3	36-0	50-3	57-7	97-3	89-7	110-3	126-9	59-3	58-3	86-8	74-5	70-1	81-4	81-4	80-1
negar....	1 pt.	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	10	13	10	9	9	9	10	10	10	10
l Foods....		\$ 5-48	\$ 5-96	\$ 6-95	\$ 7-34	\$ 7-68	\$ 8-63	\$ 11-68	\$ 13-41	\$ 14-43	\$ 16-42	\$ 11-44	\$ 10-44	\$ 10-53	\$ 10-19	\$ 10-84	\$ 11-10	\$ 10-92	\$ 10-93
arch, laundry	1 lb.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
al anthracite al bitumin- ous....	1/2 ton	39-5	45-2	48-1	55-0	53-4	55-0	67-7	74-9	81-3	110-0	109-1	107-9	108-8	104-3	103-5	105-5	101-2	101-2
od, hard....	" cd.	31-1	32-3	35-0	38-7	37-6	38-5	54-2	59-6	61-9	81-3	75-3	69-4	70-5	65-9	63-3	63-4	63-3	63-4
od, soft....	" "	32-5	35-3	38-8	42-5	42-6	42-6	53-2	70-7	76-2	82-0	85-0	77-3	80-0	78-1	76-1	75-3	75-9	75-5
al oil....	1 gal.	22-6	25-5	29-4	30-6	31-3	32-5	39-1	51-9	57-8	64-1	61-4	58-5	59-6	57-3	55-7	55-4	56-2	56-2
el and light- ing....		\$ 1-50	\$ 1-63	\$ 1-76	\$ 1-91	\$ 1-89	\$ 1-90	\$ 2-40	\$ 2-85	\$ 3-06	\$ 3-76	\$ 3-64	\$ 3-44	\$ 3-49	\$ 3-37	\$ 3-29	\$ 3-31	\$ 3-28	\$ 3-28
nt....	1 mo.	\$ 2-37	\$ 2-89	\$ 4-95	\$ 4-75	\$ 4-81	\$ 4-08	\$ 4-36	\$ 4-89	\$ 5-31	\$ 6-37	\$ 6-86	\$ 6-96	\$ 6-97	\$ 6-97	\$ 6-88	\$ 6-87	\$ 6-86	\$ 6-86
Totals....		\$ 9-37	\$ 10-50	\$ 12-79	\$ 14-02	\$ 14-41	\$ 14-63	\$ 18-48	\$ 21-20	\$ 22-86	\$ 26-60	\$ 21-98	\$ 20-88	\$ 21-03	\$ 20-57	\$ 21-05	\$ 21-32	\$ 21-10	\$ 21-11

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
vea Scotia....	5-61	5-83	6-32	7-29	7-51	8-51	11-90	13-75	14-73	16-97	11-50	10-41	10-88	10-34	10-89	11-06	10-64	10-59	10-59
ed Edward Island.	4-81	5-26	6-81	6-34	6-63	7-39	10-27	12-08	12-83	15-38	10-37	9-32	9-34	9-11	9-79	10-02	9-82	9-75	9-75
w Brunswick....	5-33	5-83	6-65	7-04	7-59	8-58	11-51	13-32	13-56	16-25	11-35	10-33	10-65	10-38	10-39	11-20	10-84	10-83	10-83
bec....	5-15	5-64	6-33	6-87	7-19	8-30	11-13	12-50	12-39	15-44	11-16	10-00	10-01	9-49	10-27	10-82	10-13	10-13	10-13
ario....	5-01	5-60	6-50	7-20	7-54	8-69	11-75	13-50	14-63	16-44	11-40	10-41	10-63	10-24	10-71	11-20	11-01	10-99	10-99
nitoba....	5-85	6-19	7-46	7-87	7-76	8-43	11-22	10-02	13-71	17-24	11-37	10-27	10-18	9-71	10-48	10-39	10-34	10-43	10-43
katchewan....	6-86	6-92	7-86	8-25	8-00	8-71	11-28	12-63	14-61	16-75	11-29	9-96	10-28	9-86	10-91	11-30	10-88	11-12	11-12
berta....	6-02	6-50	8-00	8-33	7-83	8-72	12-01	13-84	14-69	16-31	11-21	10-26	9-98	10-14	11-16	10-96	10-86	10-96	10-96
ish Columbia....	6-90	7-74	8-32	9-13	9-14	9-20	12-19	14-17	15-06	17-09	12-33	11-63	11-30	11-18	12-22	11-90	11-96	12-00	12-00

†The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family. See text. †December only. \$Kind most sold. *For electric light see text.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent: see text.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS. GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHT

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg, roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt meat, short, cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
Dominion (average)	32.4	26.8	24.4	17.9	14.0	20.2	29.8	28.0	26.3	33.5	42.8	61.1
Nova Scotia (average)	31.7	26.9	23.6	17.6	14.3	15.8	25.3	27.1	25.5	37.0	40.2	60.6
1—Sydney.....	34.0	28.1	25.5	21.1	17	15.2	26.2	29.3	27.6	37.6	41.4	60.1
2—New Glasgow.....	30.6	27.5	21.5	15.6	12.7	12.8	24.2	25	26.1	37.2	38.4	56.5
3—Amherst.....	25	23.3	18	13.3	11.7	18.5	25	25	25	37.5	38.7	60.5
4—Halifax.....	35.6	26.4	28.1	19.1	15.2	15.8	31.2	28.7	23.9	36.1	39.2	59.8
5—Windsor.....	32.5	29	25	19	15	16.5	20	27.5	25	37.5	42.5	65
6—Truro.....									25.5	36.2	41.2	59.1
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	27	26.5	23.1	17.4	15.2	12.2	29	25	24.8	39	43	55.4
New Brunswick (average)	31.7	25.0	22.5	15.0	13.7	16.9	24.8	27.7	25.6	39.8	45.7	60.8
8—Moncton.....	31.7	23.3	20.5	15.8	12.5	18.5	29.5	29.7	25.7	39.4	45.7	61.1
9—St. John.....	37	26	24	17.2	14	16.4	24.5	28	27	38	44.4	65.4
10—Fredericton.....	31.7	25.8	24	21	13.2	15.5	20	26.7	24.6	36.7	42.5	57.7
11—Bathurst.....	26.2	25	21.4	15.1	15	17	25	26.2	25	45	50	60.4
Quebec (average)	26.8	24.4	23.3	16.6	11.3	15.7	25.6	23.9	24.2	35.2	37.6	60.8
12—Quebec.....	27.8	26.5	23.5	17.5	12.6	17.1	28.6	24.7	25	36.2	39.1	58.1
13—Three Rivers.....	26.8	26.4	26.8	18.6	12.4	14.4	23.6	22.5	25.1	36.5	38.3	61.1
14—Sherbrooke.....	32.3	28.3	30	21.8	10.3	17	30	30	25.2	38.2	41.5	64.4
15—Sorel.....	21.5	19	17	15.5	10		20	20	23.7	40	45	66.1
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	22.5	21.7	19	14	10.5		21.7	20	20	30	32.5	63
17—St. John's.....	25	25	25	15	12	15	25	25	23.3	35		65.4
18—Thetford Mines.....	21	20	15	15	11	20	20	20	25	33		65.4
19—Montreal.....	33.2	27.7	29.7	15.8	11.7	11.6	31.8	28.6	25.1	33.9	36.3	62.2
20—Hull.....	30	25	23.4	16.4	10	16.2	30	26.6	25	33.0	34	60.1
Ontario (average)	33.8	28.0	25.1	13.6	14.4	22.4	29.2	28.7	26.9	36.2	40.4	61.1
21—Ottawa.....	32.1	26.1	24.3	17.2	11.6	19.4	28.1	26.1	23.2	34.9	39	61.1
22—Brockville.....	36.2	30	27	16.9	13.2	18.3	25	29.4	25	41.1	45	61.1
23—Kingston.....	33.1	27.4	25.5	18.8	13.2	16.5	25.4	27.5	23.8	35.7	41.6	57.7
24—Belleville.....	32.4	26.3	28	18.7	13.8	22.1	33.7	27.1	26	40.9	44.5	61.1
25—Peterborough.....	34.2	29.2	24.5	19.8	15.2	23.5	34.2	29.8	28.3	36.5	39	61.1
26—Oshawa.....	31	26.7	22.7	17.6	14.3	21.8	26.5	29.7	27.5	38.5	43.1	61.1
27—Orillia.....	33.9	29.6	25	19.7	15.8	20	26.7	27.9	26.5	36.3	40	61.1
28—Toronto.....	35.4	28.2	26.9	17.6	14.8		34.2	29.2	30.7	39.8	43.8	61.1
29—Niagara Falls.....	36.7	30.2	29	19.7	11.5	25	30	28.7	25	36.3	39.7	61.1
30—St. Catharines.....	33.3	27.5	24.8	17.2	14.1	22.7	25	29.2	28.2	33.4	36.5	57.7
31—Hamilton.....	35.7	29.7	27.8	20	15.7	24.4	25	27.4		34.7	38.5	61.1
32—Brantford.....	33.1	28.5	24.9	19.5	14.6	22.6	29.5	30	26	30.9	35.1	61.1
33—Galt.....	32.5	27.5	26.5	17.5	16	22.5	27.5	29	27	38.4	41.4	61.1
34—Guelph.....	33.9	28.6	24.9	19.3	15.4	23.9	30	23.6	25	33.6	37	59.1
35—Kitchener.....	31.5	26.5	22.9	20.3	16.9	23.9	35	28.6	30	32.4	35.9	58
36—Woodstock.....	36	29.7	25.2	19.5	15.5	25.2	28.7	27	26.2	32.3	35	58.1
37—Stratford.....	35	30	23.1	18.4	16.2	24.2	25	28.2	25	38.2	41.4	62.2
38—London.....	34.9	28.4	25.3	19.1	13.4	22.3	29	29.6	30	39.3	40.8	60
39—St. Thomas.....	33.1	27.2	25.1	18.2	13.6	22	26.7	27.5	26	35.6	39.4	60
40—Chatham.....	31.5	26	23.7	18.1	12.8	23.7	28.6	28.7	28.2	37.3	41.5	62.2
41—Windsor.....	31.5	26.1	23.6	17.4	12.7	23.4	33	29.1	25.5	35.1	39	59.1
42—Sarnia.....	30.8	24.6	22.9	19.3	14.9	23.8	31.2	29.7	28.7	32.3	39.1	63
43—Owen Sound.....	32.2	27.5	21.7	17.9	14.9	24	24.8	26.3	25	35.3	41.9	58.1
44—North Bay.....	38.3	31.7	26.7	17.3	13	22.3	25	30.7	26.4	33.9	37.2	61.1
45—Sudbury.....	36.5	29.8	30	20.2	15.6	25.2	25	32.6	26.7	37.8	45.4	61.1
46—Cobalt.....	31.5	27.5	24.7	15.6	12.7	20	35	27.7	28.3	38.3	40	61.1
47—Timmins.....	34.7	29	25.7	20	15.4	24	30	31	27.6	34.2	40	61.1
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	37	32	26.5	20.5	14.4	23.7	32	31.1	27.6	37.9	42.7	62.2
49—Port Arthur.....	34	25.5	24.3	20.3	16.4	22.2	35	29.3	29.8	37.8	43.8	62.2
50—Fort William.....	30.5	23.8	20.9	17.2	14.8	17.3	32.2	27.9	26.6	38.3	42.8	63
Manitoba (average)	29.8	22.8	17.7	15.4	11.8	16.3	28.7	26.2	23.1	39.0	43.5	59.1
51—Winnipeg.....	32.1	23.1	23.8	15.5	12	15.5	28.7	26.3	26.2	38.8	43.9	59
52—Brandon.....	27.5	22.5	19.5	15.2	11.6	17	28.7	26	20	39.2	43	60
Saskatchewan (average)	32.2	25.0	23.1	18.0	14.1	17.7	33.8	26.4	26.4	45.9	50.8	62.2
53—Regina.....	30.8	23.9	20.1	15.2	13.2	15.4	34	25.4		44.9	50	63
54—Prince Albert.....	30	23.3	21.7	17.3	14.5	18.3	33.3	27.2	30	50	52.5	61.1
55—Saskatoon.....	30.7	24.7	22.6	17	12.9	17.4	34	25.6	22.8	43.5	48.6	59
56—Moose Jaw.....	37.2	27.9	28	22.3	15.8	19.7	33.7	27.2	26.4	45.3	52.1	67.7
Alberta (average)	30.6	24.5	23.6	16.0	11.8	18.6	32.7	27.3	25.3	39.8	44.7	56
57—Medicine Hat.....	29.4	22.5	24.6	15.4	12.5	19.2	35	25.7	26.4	41.7	46.7	55
58—Drumheller.....	35	30	25	20	10	20	30	30	25	43		
59—Edmonton.....	31.2	24.7	24.7	15.9	13.7	18.2	35	28.4	26.9	39.3	42.9	54.4
60—Calgary.....	27.2	22	20	14.4	11.3	17.7	31.4	28	23.4	40	46.8	60.4
61—Lethbridge.....	30.4	23.2	20.5	14.5	11.5	18.1	32.2	24.4	25	34.8	42.3	55.5
British Columbia (average)	37.2	29.4	27.0	18.9	16.9	24.9	39.5	32.6	29.4	47.0	52.6	65.5
62—Vernon.....	35	28	25	18	12.5	22	31	31.5	31.7	47.7	52.5	62
63—Nelson.....	36.5	29	28	20.5	18.7	28.5	45	35	29	40	48	62.2
64—Trail.....	37.7	30	28.2	24.2	21.9	26.1	42.5	34.5	29.5	50	55	64
65—New Westminster.....	35	29.9	23.6	16.4	15.5	24.4	34.4	30.8	29.5	44.4	49.4	65.5
66—Vancouver.....	37.7	28.9	28	16.9	16.8	23.8	38.8	33.4	30	46.2	51.5	66
67—Victoria.....	38.1	28.2	28.4	17.2	15.5	25.7	35.9	30.9	26.9	49.1	54	64
68—Nanaimo.....	37.5	30	25.7	19.7	19.5	27.5	38.7	31.2	25	47.9	53.1	69
69—Prince Rupert.....	40	31	29.2	18.2	15	21.2	41	33.5	33.7	50.5	57.5	67

a Price per single quart higher.

b Adjacent localities 12c to 16c per quart.

Fish									Eggs			Butter		
fresh and frozen per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen per lb.	Whitefish fresh and frozen per lb.	Salt herrings per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless per lb.	Finman haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold) per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf best, per lb.	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, per quart	Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, per lb. prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
18-7	30-4	21-0	14-2	57-7	20-6	20-6	36-9	21-5	40-3	36-7	11-6	37-4	42-1	
16-7	30-8			53-0	17-2	18-6	28-4	21-9	43-3	39-1	11-2	37-4	43-2	
20	25-30			50-70	18	18-3	29-6	21-2	48	45-1	b12-14	40-7	42-5	
18	35			60	16-8	20	31-8	19-7	38-2	34	12	37-4	42-7	
12	30			45	17-1	20	25-8	22-2	44	35	9	34-6	42-7	
				50	16-5	16-7	28-5	23-9	44-5	43-3	a13-3	35-2	44-1	
				50	17-5	18	20	23	43-3	40	10	40	45-5	
					17-3		24-7	21-2	41-6	37-3	10	36-2	45-6	
12	35			60	17-8		40-1	22-7	31-9	27-3	9-10	33-9	49-7	
16-7	35-0		10-0	56-3	17-5	17-4	34-9	23-2	38-9	36-2	12-1	35-9	21-7	
12	35		10	60	18-2	17-2	36-6	20-6	39-8	35	10-12	38-8	43-9	
18	35		10	60	17-3	16-3	39-5	21-2	45-3	36	a13-5	37-5	44-4	
20	35			50-60	17-8	18	35-9	22	39-4	37-5	12	37-3	39-8	
15-3	31-0	23-0	10-6	50	16-6	18	37-5	25	31-2		12	30	36-7	
10	25	20		55-0	20-9	21-4	31-7	21-7	40-7	36-4	10-4	36-4	38-6	
5-20	30	10		50	20	20	29	21-8	41-1	37-5	12-14	35-6	38-9	
5-20	35	30	15		17-5	25	29-9	21-4	42	33-2	13		38	
	30				22-7	18	30	20-8	38-2	37	a10	35-5	38-9	
					25	20		20-6	35-9	37	8		37-1	
					60	20	24-8	39	38-5	35	7		37-5	
					50		35	21	39-7	35	9	38-5	38-3	
5-18	35	25	8		21-4	20-2	33-9	21	38-5	35	12	34-3	39-3	
15					20	25	32	22-3	45-3	38-8	12	37-5	39-5	
18-0	31-2	22-5	12-8	60	20	19-9	32	22-3	44-2	37-8	10	37	39-7	
20	32	23	10	64-5	20	22	38-4	20-3	43-4	37-3	11-6	37-9	41-2	
	32				21	18	43-1	22-4	35	35-2	10	40-9	21-2	
15	35	25	10-20		17-5	19-3	39-9	19	37-9	35-3	12	39-6	21-2	
			15		18		34-4	20-9	35-7	30	a9	36-4	23-2	
	25	25		60	25	22-5	39-2	21-0	36-3	29-7	10	43-7	23-2	
	30	21					40-4	22-1	40-5	29-7	12			

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can.
Dominion (average).....	30.9	7.8	18.3	5.4	6.3	10.7	12.7	16.1	16.6	16.2
Nova Scotia (average).....	30.8	8.1	17.5	5.8	6.3	9.7	13.9	18.0	17.4	17.1
1—Sydney.....	32.2	8	17.8	5.9	6.4	9.9	13.6	18	17.9	17.8
2—New Glasgow.....	31.1	8	16.6	5.6	5.9	10	13.5	16.7	16.4	16.1
3—Amherst.....	31	8	18.2	5.7	6.6	9	12	19.3	17.8	16.5
4—Halifax.....	31.8	8	18.2	5.8	6.6	9.4	15.5	18.2	17.7	16.9
5—Windsor.....	30	8.3	17.5	6.4	6.5	10	15	19	19	19
6—Truro.....	29	8.8.3	16.7	5.6	6	9.6	14	16.7	15.4	16.1
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	29.1	7.4	19.7	5.4	6	11.1	15.5	16.3	16	16.4
New Brunswick (average).....	32.5	8.5	18.2	5.8	6.5	10.2	14.8	16.0	15.8	15.6
8—Moncton.....	34.4	8.7	18	6.2	7.2	12.2	14.4	16.9	16	15.9
9—St. John.....	30.4	8.7	19.4	5.5	6.5	8.6	15.1	15.1	15.2	14.4
10—Fredericton.....	32.3	8.7	17.5	5.6	6.2	10.1	14.5	15.1	14.7	14.7
11—Bathurst.....	33.3	8	18	5.8	6	10	15	17	17.2	17.2
Quebec (average).....	28.6	6.4	17.8	5.4	6.7	9.4	13.1	14.8	16.7	15.4
12—Quebec.....	29.3	7.5	17.8	5.4	5.7	9.4	13.6	15.3	16.3	15.7
13—Three Rivers.....	28.7	6	18	5.4	7.2	9.4	14	14.9	19.1	15.6
14—Sherbrooke.....	28.3	6.7	17.6	5.3	6.2	9.7	14.3	14.6	17.4	15.3
15—Sorel.....	27	6	17.3	4.7	6.2	8.9	11.3	15	17.6	15.5
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	29	5	17.2	5.1	7	10.5	12.8	14.9	15.7	16.3
17—St. John's.....	29.5	5.3-6.7	18.4	5.4	8.3	9.5	14	15.1	16.6	15.8
18—Thetford Mines.....	24.9	6.7	17.7	6.0	6.6	8.1	12.2	15.7	16.8	16.1
19—Montreal.....	29.8	5.3-8	17.9	5.6	5.8	9.9	12.1	14	14.7	14.5
20—Hull.....	30.8	6.8	18	5.4	7.2	9.4	14	13.7	15.8	14
Ontario (average).....	30.8	7.4	17.7	5.0	6.1	11.6	13.1	15.4	15.6	15.3
21—Ottawa.....	30.6	7.3-8	18.1	6.0	6.7	11.1	12	15.1	15.2	14.8
22—Brookville.....	29.8	6.7	18	5.5	5.7	10.8	11.7	15.3	16	16.1
23—Kingston.....	28.4	6.7	15.4	5.4	5.1	10.3	13	13.9	13.4	13.3
24—Belleville.....	30.4	6.3	16.8	4.6	5.6	11.2	12.5	14.3	15	14.1
25—Peterborough.....	30.8	7.3	17.4	4.7	5.4	11.1	12.8	14.3	14.7	15
26—Oshawa.....	35.6	7.3	16	4.3	6	12.6	12.8	15.7	15.2	15.2
27—Orillia.....	29.9	6.7	18.8	4.9	5.6	11.2	12.8	15.3	15.1	15.4
28—Toronto.....	33.9	7.3-8	18.6	4.9	6.1	10.8	12.2	15	15.1	14.9
29—Niagara Falls.....	32.3	7.3	18.7	5.1	6.2	11.8	13.6	15.6	16	15.6
30—St. Catharines.....	27.9	7.3	17.8	4.7	5.3	11.2	12.7	14.5	14.4	14.7
31—Hamilton.....	34.8	7.3	17.9	4.4	5.7	11.2	12.2	15	15.1	14.8
32—Brantford.....	30.2	7.3-8	17.7	4.3	5.7	12.6	13.6	14.7	14.7	14.7
33—Galt.....	30.7	7.3	18.3	4.9	6	12.2	13.6	15	15.3	15.1
34—Guelph.....	34.6	7.3	18	4.5	6.1	12.5	13.4	15	15.5	15.7
35—Kitchener.....	28.3	7.3	18	4.3	5.8	11.3	11.8	14.6	15.9	14.9
36—Woodstock.....	29.7	6.7-7.3	17.7	4.0	5.9	11.7	12.7	14.7	15.2	15
37—Stratford.....	31.7	7.3	18.7	4.5	6.4	12.5	13	16.3	16.2	15.3
38—London.....	31.6	7.3-8	18.5	4.6	6	11.7	13.5	15.6	15.8	16.4
39—St. Thomas.....	29	7.3-8.7	18.9	4.7	6.9	12.4	14	15.5	16.4	15.2
40—Chatham.....	31.2	6.7	18	4.3	5.5	11.3	14.4	15.1	14.7	14.4
41—Windsor.....	29.6	8.9.3	18.7	4.9	5.6	11.8	14.5	15.3	15.4	15.4
42—Sarnia.....	31.3	7.3-8.7	18.6	4.8	6.2	12.4	14.7	15.6	15.4	14.8
43—Owen Sound.....	29.7	6.7	18.6	4.9	5.6	11.1	14	15.2	15.3	15.3
44—North Bay.....	29.2	7.3	14.5	5.8	6.6	10.8	13	15.2	15.5	15.2
45—Sudbury.....	30.2	8	17.3	5.8	7.5	10.5	14.4	16.2	17.4	16.1
46—Cobalt.....	31	8.1	17.7	5.9	7.7	11.7	16	18.8	19.1	18.7
47—Timmins.....	31.3	8.3	14.7	6.0	7.2	11.2	14.2	16.3	15.4	15.5
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	30.2	7.3-8	18.7	5.7	6.7	12.7	14	15.8	16.3	16.3
49—Port Arthur.....	31.2	6.7	17.5	5.8	5.6	11	10.8	16.5	16.4	16.1
50—Fort William.....	30.3	6.7	16.2	5.6	5.6	11.8	10.3	16.7	16.1	15.8
Manitoba (average).....	31.1	6.7	18.8	5.7	6.4	11.9	12.9	18.5	17.1	17.6
51—Winnipeg.....	32.1	7	19.8	5.6	6.4	11.4	12.6	18.3	16.6	17.3
52—Brandon.....	30	6.4	18.8	5.7	6.5	12.4	13.2	18.7	17.6	17.8
Saskatchewan (average).....	31.4	8.5	19.6	5.6	6.3	10.6	12.8	18.2	18.6	17.9
53—Regina.....	31.5	8.8-9.2	19.6	5.5	7.5	11.8	12.1	17.7	18.4	16.8
54—Prince Albert.....	30	8	19	5.5	5.3	8.6	12.2	18	18	18
55—Saskatoon.....	31.6	8	21	5.6	6.4	11	13.7	18.1	18.8	18.7
56—Moose Jaw.....	32.3	8.8	18.8	5.9	6	10.9	13.1	18.9	19	18.2
Alberta (average).....	31.8	8.8	19.5	5.6	5.9	10.8	9.7	16.3	18.3	17.7
57—Medicine Hat.....	32.3	8.9	19.2	5.8	7.1	11.2	10.3	16.8	19	18
58—Drumheller.....	32.5	8.9	20	5.5	5.6	10.1	9.1	16.2	16.5	16.5
59—Edmonton.....	31.9	8	19	5.4	5.7	9.9	8.8	15.9	18.7	17.4
60—Calgary.....	33.4	8.4	16.9	5.8	6	12.1	10	16.1	18.8	17.6
61—Lethbridge.....	28.8	10	17.2	5.6	5.2	10.9	10.4	16.1	18.3	18.0
British Columbia (average).....	32.1	9.5	21.1	5.9	6.6	10.0	9.6	16.8	18.2	18.0
62—ernie.....	32	8.3	20	5.7	6	11.9	11.2	16.8	19.9	18.9
63—Nelson.....	31	10	17.7	6.0	6.9	10.7	10	17	19.6	19.5
64—Trail.....	20	9.2-10	18.2	6.0	5.6	9.7	9.1	15.7	18.4	18.4
65—New Westminster.....	33.5	8.9-10	23.9	5.8	6.1	9.3	8.3	15.2	17.7	16.9
66—Vancouver.....	31.4	8.9-10	22.2	5.9	6.4	9.5	9.4	15.2	16.2	16.1
67—Victoria.....	32.6	10	23.3	6.0	7.1	9.7	9.5	16.1	18.4	17.4
68—Nanaimo.....	32.1	8.9	22.5	5.9	7.5	9.7	9.7	18.1	17.4	17.4
69—Prince Rupert.....	34.4	10	21.2	6.1	7	9.7	9.5	19.4	18.7	19.4

RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1927

Onions, white per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2 1/2, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
		Per 80 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, braght, per lb.							
8-1	8-0	2-403	48-4	40-7	19-3	14-9	18-5	18-4	79-3	22-8	66-5	44-1
8-0	7-2	1-494	29-8	45-8	17-4	15-4	18-7	19-1	81-0	29-5	68-7	42-3
7-4	7-7	1-783	36-5	60	20	17-3	19-8	20-5	82-6	29-1	70	40-4
7-6	7-1	1-418	26-4	45	16-7	15	19	18-1	79-8	28-3	59-8	40-4
8	7-6	1-50	23-8	30	17-7	14-6	17-4	19	90	28-7	75	45-3
8-3	6-4	1-44	36-5		15-7	15-4	18-7	18-6	81	29-3	67-2	39
9	7-5	1-50	27-5			15	19	19	75	32-5		49
7-4	7	1-32	28-3	48	17	14-7	18-1	19-1	76-7	29	71-6	38
7-9	9-3	1-986	22-7	25	22	17-5	17-7	18-9	83	30	71	6
7-9	7-8	1-845	39-4	48-3	18-3	16-8	17-7	19-5	78-2	28-3	67-2	46-8
8-9	8-1	1-628	34-2		20	15-7	18-1	18-8	79-4	33-1	64	8
8	6-6		43-5	45	17-3	17-2	16-6	18-7	73	28-2	64-3	44
7-3	8	1-917	40	45	17-7	16-7	18-5	20-5	82-3	24-3	73-3	10
7-5	8-5	2-00	40	55	18	17-5	17-7	20		27-5		50
7-6	7-8	2-383	48-3	40-8	18-3	14-8	19-1	18-8	89-6	26-6	69-8	42-5
8-4	8-4	2-621	45-8	50	19-2	16-7	19	18-4	88-2	25	72-4	42-8
7-7	7-9	2-571	53	28-3	19-3	15-2	19-7	19	93-3	25	72-5	42-8
7-3	6-9	2-837	59-3	46-7	18-8	14-7	19-2	18-6	77-5	30-4	71-8	44-3
7-7	10	1-755	28-3		17-3	13-9	19-8	20-7	95	27	60	40-3
7-3	6-6	2-462	45-6		17-7	13-3	17-2	16	87-5	27	58-3	42-2
7-7	7-5	2-18	40	50	17-5	14-4	20-3	20-3	87-5	25		44
7	8-3		65		17-7	16-1	19-3	19-4	95-8	30	85	44-2
7-3	6-2	2-435	47-6	41-2	17-6	13-7	18-1	18-2	87-9	25-4	66-2	38-7
8-2	8-1	2-20	50	28-3	19-3	15-2	19-7	19	93-3	25	72-5	42-8
8-5	8-2	2-703	53-7	39-3	18-1	15-1	17-9	18-2	79-1	27-4	65-6	40-7
8-7	8-3	2-48	55-3	36-7	20	15-3	17-5	19-9	79	28-4	60-4	43-4
8-9	10	2-50	50			14-5	18-7	18	70	30	72-7	43-3
8-2	7-6	2-62	51-4	42-5	19-5	14-7	16-6	17-4	76-9	27-1	66-3	41-3
9-8	9	2-87	58-3			15	17-1	16-9	82-5	27-2	67-7	40
8-3	8-7	2-85	58-6	27-5	18	13-7	17-3	17-7	82-8	28-2	63	37-2
9-2	8-5	2-53	54-4	30	15	15-3	19-3	19	84-5	27-5	64-7	43-3
7-9	7-3	2-90	60			14-4	18-2	18-2	76-2	25	65	39-6
8-3	7-2	2-71	52-1	46-9	15	13-9	17-1	18-1	76-6	25-4	64-9	39-1
9-4	8-5	2-93	58-2	30		13-7	18-8	18-6	88-4	25-6	74-8	42-5
9-3	8-4	3-15	54-5	45		13-3	17-3	15-7	78-7	26	57-5	39-3
8-5	7-1	2-49	49-2	50		15-1	17-2	17-1	73-3	25-1	61-5	40-7
7-9	8-3	2-83	56-8	30		15-1	17-1	15-8	71-5	24-4	58	38-5
8-4	7	2-84	57			13-3	16-7	18-2	82-5	25-7	66-7	38-3
8-5	7	2-92	56-7			15	16-2	17-5	70	28-5	68	40
8-4	8-1	2-38	46-2			14-2	16-5	18	67	25-7		35-3
7-7	7-5	2-05	42		20	13-2	17	16-3	76	30	65	37
8-7	7-2	2-58	50	30	15	15-1	18-1	17-4	76-7	26-6	65	40-7
7-8	8-4	2-25	44-1	37-5		15-1	16-3	16-2	78-3	28	65	37-7
9	9-9	2-32	44-3	40		15-4	17-9	17-8	85	28-1	64-2	40-6
7-9	5-8	2-233	44-4			16-2	17-7	16-5	86-4	28-3	69-3	41-1
8-4	7-8	2-23	39-7	46-2		17-5	18-4	17-3	82-5	26-9	69	42-8
8-5	7-4	2-52	48-7	50		17	18	18-2	82-2	29-2	64	39-1
7-8	9-4	2-46	50		13	14-1	18-2	17	78-2	23-3	67	40-3
7-2	9-1	2-98	68-7	50		18-7	17-8	19	72-3	30-6	61	41-2
8-9	9-8	3-00	50		20	16-6	19-5	21	85-7	31-7	70	44
8-8	10	3-44	70		21-9	18-6	20-8	20-1	94-3	29	74-3	46-4
9	9	3-62	73-3		18	13-2	21-7	21	85	25	67-5	45
8-4	8-6	2-78	55	50	17-8	16	18-4	22-7	75	27-7	64-2	40-7
8-1	7-6	2-87	57-1	30	20	16-7	18-3	20-5	78-3	30	63-3	40-8
8-1	8-2	2-76	54-9	32-5	20-7	16-2	18-5	20	76-7	27-7	61-5	41
8-4	8-4	2-240	47-6		19-8	15-5	19-2	19-5	75-8	28-5	64-7	45-3
8-1	8-5	2-61	60-2		19-6	14-4	18-9	18-9	74	28-7	61-9	44-3
8-6	8-3	1-87	35		20	16-6	19-5	20	77-5	28-3	67-5	46-2
8-4	9-2	2-577	62-3		20-9	15-1	19-7	20-2	74-4	28-4	66-8	50-4
8-2	9-1	2-42	59-7		21-7	14-6	19-4	20	70-6	27-1	65	47-8
8-5	8-0		68-7		20	14	20	20-5	76	28-7	63	50
8-4	8-5	2-91	58-6		22-3	15-1	18-3	19-4	75	27-6	68	52
8-4	10-1	2-40	62		19-5	16-7	20-9	20-7	76-1	30	71-1	51-7
7-8	7-9	2-586	45-5		21-7	13-7	19-0	18-2	70-6	27-4	66-2	49-3
8-2	9-4	2-69	48-6		23	14-7	19-5	18-1	71-7	27-5	72-8	51-9
8-2	8-5	1-80	47		23	13-7	18-7	17-7	65	25	60	47-5
8	5-8	2-41	46-4		20-2	13	18-7	18-5	71-3	25-8	63-6	47-2
7	7-5	2-41	39-3		25	13-3	19-3	18-7	75	30	68-4	50
7-4	8-4	2-62	46-2		20-2	13-9	19	18-1	70	28-7	66	50
7-6	7-1	2-211	45-4		21-9	13-5	18-7	16-7	75-9	28-9	65-1	50-3
8-1	7-4	2-57	46-7		22-5	16-8	18-9	19-2	80	33-3	70	55
8-3	8-5	3-04	58		25	13-7	20	17-6	77	33-3	63	53
6-8	8-2	2-58	55		22-5	13-1	18-5	17	75	31-7	62-5	49
6-4	6-5	1-42	32		22-5	12-9	17-8	14-8	75	24-3	64-3	43-7
6-9	5-4	1-67	32		16	12	17-4	16-1	67-9	23-1	58-1	45-7
7-4	6-4	1-96	41-7		22-7	12-8	18-2	14-7	74-5	28-1	61-4	45-9
8-8	7-2	2-21	47-5		20	13-5	18-6	16-2	75	24-6	70	52-5
7-7	7-3	2-24	50		24-2	13	20	18-1	82-5	32-5	71-2	57-5

3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold), per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, per ton
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.										
Dominion (Average).....	8-2	7-9	61-0	71-4	28-0	15-6	3-6	55-6	58-3	12-3	7-2	16-19
Nova Scotia (Average).....	8-5	7-8	66-4	70-3	29-9	13-0	4-1	59-4	44-0	13-1	7-7	16-42
1—Sydney.....	8-7	8-3	62-6	70	30-7	14-4	4-2	65-3	46-6	12-9	7-6	.....
2—New Glasgow.....	8-5	8	66-4	73	31-4	13-6	3-5	60-1	41-1	12-5	7-8	.....
3—Amherst.....	8-4	7-8	68-2	71-9	28-3	11-8	4-6	50	35-7	13	7-2	17-50
4—Halifax.....	8-1	7-6	68-9	71-7	29-2	14-1	3-9	67-5	57	13-5	7-3	15-00-15-50
5—Windsor.....	8-5	7-5	65	67-5	30	12	4-6	57-5	47-5	13-5	8	17-00
6—Truro.....	8-6	7-8	67-1	67-7	29-5	12	3-9	55-7	36	13	8-2	16-00
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	7-9	7-4	63-7	70-7	29-8	13-9	4	55	39-7	11-1	6-9	15-40
New Brunswick (Average).....	8-3	7-8	64-7	72-7	28-0	12-9	3-5	59-8	43-6	12-6	7-1	16-63
8—Moncton.....	8-8	8	66-9	75-3	29-7	12-9	3-8	62	45-8	14-1	7-5	g15-00-15-2
9—St. John.....	8-2	7-7	65-7	69-4	26-7	12-6	3-7	64-5	49-8	13-1	7	15-00
10—Fredericton.....	8-3	7-9	61-2	73-7	27-2	12-4	3	52-5	38-7	11	7	16-00
11—Bathurst.....	8	7-5	65	72-5	28-5	13-5	3-6	60	40	12-3	7	18-00
Quebec (Average).....	7-7	7-3	61-2	69-1	26-9	13-9	3-7	53-7	61-4	11-4	6-6	15-44
12—Quebec.....	7-5	7-1	62-3	73-6	27-7	15-9	3-6	53-1	57-5	10-6	7-3	15-50-16-00
13—Three Rivers.....	7-9	7-5	60-7	72-1	27-1	14-1	4-1	53-7	55	12	6-8	14-50
14—Sherbrooke.....	7-7	7-1	62-1	68-5	26-4	14-3	3	54-8	60	11-1	6-3	16-25-16-75
15—Sorel.....	7-9	7-4	56-9	50-6	25-5	11-4	4-3	44	66-7	10-7	8-7	14-50
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	7-6	7	60-6	72-5	27	12-7	3-7	55	70	10-5	6-8	14-50-15-50
17—St. John's.....	7-6	7-2	63-6	72-3	28	13-7	4-1	60	65	12-5	6-4	14-50
18—Thetford Mines.....	8-1	7-5	63-6	69-6	27-5	14-1	3-5	54-3	59-2	12-3	6-7	16-25-16-75
19—Montreal.....	7-3	7	60-2	70-3	26-1	14-5	3-2	55-3	64-5	10-7	6-3	16-00
20—Hull.....	7-9	7-5	60-7	72-1	27-1	14-1	4-1	53-7	55	12	6-6	15-75
Ontario (Average).....	8-2	7-9	62-0	72-5	26-9	13-9	3-4	56-0	59-5	11-5	6-6	15-45
21—Ottawa.....	7-7	7-2	63-5	72-4	27-9	13	3-4	65	64-4	10-6	7-2	15-50-15-75
22—Brockville.....	8-1	8	61-7	71-7	27-3	12-7	3-7	56-7	56-7	11-8	6-7	16-00
23—Kingston.....	7-7	7-3	58-8	68-6	26	12-6	3-7	56-9	52-5	10-5	6-7	15-50
24—Belleville.....	8-2	8-1	64	69-2	26	13-9	3-4	56	65	11	6-5	15-50
25—Peterborough.....	7-5	7-3	63-3	68-4	25-8	14-4	3-4	60-7	54-3	10	5-9	14-75
26—Oshawa.....	8-3	8-2	65	77-1	26-7	12-5	2-6	53-3	60	12-2	7	15-00
27—Orillia.....	8-3	8-3	66-0	66-5	25	14-6	3-4	58	50	12-2	6-6	15-50-16-00
28—Toronto.....	7-8	7-6	62-5	73-4	25-5	12-4	3-3	56-8	53-2	10-2	6-5	14-75-15-25
29—Niagara Falls.....	8-3	7-9	66-7	77-0	20-3	14-8	3-6	59-3	67	10-6	6-7	g14-00
30—St. Catharines.....	8-2	8	62	70-4	26-7	12-5	3-2	52-5	57	10-8	6	g14-50-15-00
31—Hamilton.....	7-7	7-5	61-5	72-4	25-7	12-3	3	56-5	56-9	10-4	6-1	14-25-14-75
32—Bramford.....	7-7	7-6	60-5	71-9	24-8	12-9	3-2	56-5	65-7	10-7	6-6	14-50-15-00
33—Galt.....	7-8	7-6	60-4	72-1	24-5	13-8	3-3	53-3	61-7	10-3	6-5	15-00-15-50
34—Guelph.....	8	8	65	73-4	25	12-6	3-7	55	60	11	5-7	14-50-15-00
35—Kitchener.....	8-1	8-1	47-4	67-2	25	13-2	3-5	55	61-2	10	5-3	15-00-15-50
36—Woodstock.....	7-7	7-7	63-3	66-3	25	12-8	3	53-3	56-7	10-8	6-1	14-50
37—Stratford.....	8-3	7-9	59-2	73-1	24-7	13-9	3-2	61-1	52-1	10-8	6-9	15-50-16-00
38—London.....	8-1	7-7	66-4	75-4	25-4	14-5	3-4	55-3	44	10-7	6-2	15-00-15-50
39—St. Thomas.....	8-6	8-2	64-3	73-1	26-3	14-1	3-6	60-4	63-7	12-3	6-9	15-00-15-50
40—Chatham.....	7-9	7-7	57-2	69-3	26-4	13-3	3-4	53-7	66-7	11-3	6-4	15-50
41—Windsor.....	7-9	7-7	61	73	26-9	14-4	3-4	53-5	63-3	10-4	6-9	g15-00-16-00
42—Sarnia.....	8	7-8	64-3	75-9	27	14	3-4	55-7	72	11	6-9	15-50
43—Owen Sound.....	8	7-6	64	75	26-2	12-9	3	53-3	60	12	6-5	15-50-16-00
44—North Bay.....	8-5	8-2	67-2	74-6	27-4	14-5	3-8	59-4	55	12-4	6-6	16-50
45—Sudbury.....	8-6	8-5	66-2	74-5	31	17-6	3-6	48	73-3	15	6-8	17-00-17-50
46—Cohalt.....	9-3	8-7	64-2	74-6	30-7	14-3	4-3	55-8	62-5	12	7-7	18-00
47—Timmins.....	9-5	8-3	60	73-3	30	15	3-8	55	45	15	7-2	17-75-18-00
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	8-9	8-7	57-8	76-7	28-3	16-1	3-6	49-3	61-2	14	7-5	16-00
49—Port Arthur.....	8-9	8-8	55	72-2	29-2	15	3-3	54-2	65	11-7	7-7	17-00-17-50
50—Fort William.....	8-2	8	61-1	74-5	30	15-5	3-2	52-5	58	11-1	7-1	17-00-17-50
Manitoba (Average).....	8-5	8-4	58-4	70-9	28-8	13-2	3-4	59-4	56-5	12-3	7-3	20-50
51—Winnipeg.....	8-4	8-3	56-7	71-7	28-1	12	3-4	48-3	56-2	12-7	7-0	19-00
52—Brandon.....	8-5	8-5	60	70	29-5	14-4	3-4	52-5	56-7	12	6-7	22-00
Saskatchewan (Average).....	8-7	8-3	58-7	74-0	29-7	20-2	3-7	53-4	64-4	14-6	6-9	23-625
53—Regina.....	8-4	8-4	60	72	29	a18-6	3-1	55	70	14-5	6-2	23-00
54—Prince Albert.....	8-9	8-2	57-8	76-2	31	a22-5	3-7	58	60	15	7-5	.....
55—Saskatoon.....	8-5	8-1	58	72-9	28-7	a20-8	3-9	46-2	.....	15	6-6	23-00-25-50
56—Moose Jaw.....	9	8-5	59-7	74-9	29-9	a19-9	4-1	54-2	63-3	13-7	7-1	.....
Alberta (Average).....	8-7	8-1	53-5	68-3	28-8	19-1	3-5	52-2	66-8	14-2	8-7	.....
57—Medicine Hat.....	8-6	8-5	53-9	70-4	28-8	a20-3	3-7	60	68	14-7	b10	g
58—Drumheller.....	9-5	8-6	47-5	62-5	30	a25	3	52-5	80	13	6-6	.....
59—Edmonton.....	8-7	8-5	50-1	61-8	27-3	a16-9	3-7	47-5	61-2	14-2	b10	.....
60—Calgary.....	8-5	7-7	50-2	71-7	30-2	a14-8	3-4	50	61-7	14-2	7	.....
61—Lethbridge.....	8	7-6	57	75	27-6	a18-7	3-6	51	63	15	b10	.....
British Columbia (Average).....	8-4	7-9	57-4	70-7	30-3	23-3	3-8	56-2	63-9	13-2	9-2	.....
62—Fernie.....	8-9	8-5	63-7	73-2	28-7	a21-7	4-1	60	65	12-5	b8	.....
63—Nelson.....	8-9	8-4	59	70-4	31-6	a27-5	3-5	50	60	15	b10	.....
64—Trail.....	8-5	7-7	58-1	70-7	27-5	a27-5	3-4	52-5	65	13-5	b10	.....
65—New Westminster.....	7-7	7-4	56-9	69-6	30	a17-5	3-7	55-7	66	13	b8-3	.....
66—Vancouver.....	7-9	7-5	55-9	67	29-5	a22-1	3-9	54-6	60	11-6	b7-3	.....
67—Victoria.....	8	7-5	56-4	70	30-7	a21-1	3-4	59-5	61-7	12-8	b10	.....
68—Nanaimo.....	8-1	8-1	59-2	79	30-7	a24	4-1	64	58-7	13-3	b10	.....
69—Prince Albert.....	9	8	50	74-4	33-7	a25	4-4	53-3	75	14-2	b10	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. Small bars 4c. and 5c. c. Calculated price per to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. per gallon more than the figures published (in bulk). k. New houses as high as \$40 but some at \$35.00. p. Mining Company houses \$20, others \$40-\$60. r. Company houses \$10-\$20, others \$30-\$35. s. Delivered

ND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1927

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood					Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, per box (500)	Rent		
		Hard (long), per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord			Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences per month	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	c.	c.	\$	\$	
10-137	13-011	12-074	14-515	8-988	10-835	10-129	31-2	12-0	27-447	19-604	
9-060	12-650	8-500	9-850	6-250	7-000	6-000	33-0	13-4	22-417	14-917	
7-45	9-20-9-60	6-00	7-00	5-00	6-00	6-00	33-35	15	16-00-20-00	10-00-14-00	1
7-35	15-00				c8-00	c6-00	35	13-3	20-00	14-00	2
9-00	12-50	9-00	10-00	8-00		6-00	32	15	10-00-15-00	5-00-10-00	3
00-11-50	11-00-13-50	12-00	14-00	8-00	9-00		30	10	30-00-40-00	20-00-25-00	4
75-10-75	10-50-11-50	7-25	9-25	6-00	6-50		35	15	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	5
10-50	15-75	8-25	9-00	4-25	5-50		32	12	20-00-28-00	15-00-17-00	6
10-875	13-292	10-875	12-375	7-000	8-583	c9-00	30	15	19-00-28-00	10-00-14-00	7
0-00-12-00	g13-50	g10-00	g12-00	g8-00	g9-00	g	g32-35	13	30-00-45-00	20-00-25-00	8
8-00-12-00	11-75-14-00	13-00-16-00	14-00-17-00	6-00-8-60	7-50-10-00	8-00-9-00	30-32	10	20-00-35-00	18-00-25-00	9
10-50	13-50	11-00	12-00	7-00		c4-80-6-40	30	10-11	25-00	18-00	10
9-893	13-679	13-8-0	15-601	9-381	10-988	c4-50	35	12	18-00	15-00	11
10-00	14-00	c14-67	c14-67	c12-00	12-00	c12-00	29-8	11-8	27-00-32-00		12
8-50-10-00	14-00	10-00	18-00	8-00	12-00	c8-13	30	13	20-00-28-00	12-00-10-00	13
10-50	13-25	12-00	13-00	9-00	10-00	c16-00	29-30	10	18-00-20-00	16-00-18-00	14
9-75		c14-67-17-33	c16-00-18-67	c10-67	c13-33	10-00	30	10	14-00-15-00	7-00-10-00	15
					c12-00		28		18-00-20-00	10-00-12-00	16
10-00	12-00-13-00	12-00	14-00	8-00	9-00	c12-00	27-28	12-5	k23-00-33-00	15-00-23-00	17
	15-50		c12-00		c8-25		30	15	16-00	11-00	18
11-00	12-50-14-00	16-00	17-00-18-00	10-00-12-00	12-00-13-00	16-00	35	8-10	25-00-40-00	16-00-25-00	19
8-25	12-50-14-00	c16-00	c17-23	7-00	9-00	c9-00	28	13	22-00-30-00	15-00-22-00	20
10-670	12-165	13-091	15-960	9-929	12-219	11-134	29-4	11-2	28-768	20-900	
9-25	13-50-14-00	13-00	15-00	8-00	10-00	10-00	32	15	25-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	21
10-50		c16-00		c11-20		c11-20	30-32	15	18-00-20-00	12-00-16-00	22
12-00	12-50	15-00	16-00	11-00	12-00	c14-00	28	8	18-00-25-00	15-00-20-00	23
10-00	12-50	13-00	14-00	10-00	11-00	10-00	30	10	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00	24
9-00	11-00-12-00	12-00	13-00	8-00	9-00	7-00	33	10	20-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	25
	12-00	15-00	16-00	11-00	12-00	c13-00	27-30	10	m20-00-35-00	m18-00-25-00	26
9-50-12-00	13-50	11-00	12-50	8-00	9-50	c7-72	30	10	18-00-25-00	13-00-15-00	27
11-00	10-50-12-00	17-00	18-00	13-00	14-00	13-00	30	6-7	25-00-40-00	20-00-25-00	28
g	g11-00	g	g	g	g	g	g30	10	25-00-30-00	18-00-23-00	29
9-00-10-00	g11-00	g	g	g	g	g	g30	9	30-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	30
9-00	10-50-13-00	15-00	15-50	12-00	12-50	12-00	25	9	25-00-35-00	18-00-25-00	31
8-00-10-00	12-00	15-00	17-00	11-00	13-00	g8-348	28-30	10	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	32
12-00	9-75-12-00	15-50	16-50	10-50	11-50	c12-00	28	10	25-00	16-00-20-00	33
10-00	10-00-12-00	16-00	18-00	12-00	14-00	c9-00	27-28	10	24-00-30-00	16-00-20-00	34
0-00-12-00	12-00	10-00	c15-00	6-00	c9-00		28-30	8-3	35-00-40-00	25-00-30-00	35
0-00-14-00	11-00-13-00	16-00	17-00	15-00	16-00	c12-00	27	10	20-00-24-00	14-00-16-00	36
9-00-12-50	11-00-12-00	c18-00		c11-25		c11-25	24-25	14	30-00-45-00	17-00-30-00	38
11-00	11-00-12-00	c22-00		c30-00		c30-00	25	15	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	39
0-00-11-00	12-00	c18-00		c16-00		c9-00-15-00	28	12	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00	40
g10-00	g12-00	g	c & g20-00	g	c & g22-00	c & g18-00	g30	12	40-00-50-00	30-00-35-00	41
9-50	12-00-13-00		18-00			14-00	30-32	15	25-00-35-00	20-00-30-00	42
10-00	11-00	12-00	14-00	6-00	9-00	4-00-10-00	9-7	15	15-00-25-00	12-00-20-00	43
12-50	10-00	10-00	12-00	8-00	9-00	8-00	35	15	30-00-35-00	18-00-20-00	44
2-00-14-00	15-00	c15-00-17-25		c10-50-15-00		c12-75	30	15		25-00	45
12-00	11-00-12-00	13-00	15-00	13-00	12-00-15-00		27-30	15	22-00	14-00	46
13-00	16-00	10-00	12-75	6-00-7-00	10-50		35	10			47
8-00-11-00	11-00	8-50	13-00	6-50	11-00	c6-50	30	13	25-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	48
9-50-13-50	13-50	11-00	c14-00	10-00	c12-00		35	13-3	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00	49
9-50-13-50	13-50	11-50	12-50	11-00	12-00		32-0	10	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00	50
12-000	14-750	11-000	12-125	7-250	8-625		32-0	15-0	35-000	24-500	
1-50-12-50	15-50	10-00	11-50	6-50	8-50		28-30	15	35-00-50-00	25-00-35-00	51
12-00	14-00	12-00	12-75	8-00	8-75		35	15	25-00-30-00	18-00-20-00	52
10-128	17-688	8-250	12-000	8-833	10-625	12-333	34-4	12-5	35-000	30-750	
9-00-12-00	17-00-17-50		14-00	11-00	10-00-12-00	13-00	35	10	30-00-50-00	20-00	53
9-00-10-00	19-00	17-00	18-50	6-50	7-50		35	10	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	54
9-00-11-00	17-00-20-00	19-50	110-50	9-00	10-00	10-00	30-35	15	35-00	25-00	55
h10-00	16-00	c & i15-00		c14-00	c14-00	c14-00	35	15	35-00	20-00	56
6-500	15-125			11-333			32-5	12-5	28-750	20-125	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	12-7	20-00-25-00	15-00-20-00	57
h6-50					12-00		25	10			58
5-00-6-00	16-00				8-00		30	15	35-00	25-00	59
9-00-11-50	12-50-16-00			12-00	14-00	13-00	35	15	20-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	60
14-00-6-50							30	10	30-00	18-00	61
10-103	11-750			9-500	10-167	5-554	j35-1	13-0	25-938	20-250	
2-25-6-75				12-00	16-00	5-00	40	15	20-00	18-00	62
5-50-11-25	13-00-15-50			9-00	11-75	c7-50	40	12	26-00-30-00	18-00-25-00	63
0-00-11-00	14-50			9-00	10-75		37-5	11	30-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	64
75-11-75	11-25				5-50		35	15	18-00-20-00	12-00-14-00	65
0-00-11-00	11-25				7-00	4-50	30	11	29-00	25-00	66
5-50-11-50	7-50			8-00	c10-00	c4-77	28	15	20-00-22-00	16-00-18-00	67
7-70-820						6-00	35	13-3	22-00-30-00	18-00-22-00	68
0-00-14-50							35	12	30-00-40-00	20-00-30-00	69

d from price quoted. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Poplar, etc. j. In British Columbia coal oil is sold
month. m. For new tenants \$30-\$35 and \$20-\$25. n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workmen,
m mines.

(Continued from page 1012)

Index Number of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using

the figures of the above mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 has been

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of commodities	1914	1916	1918	1919	1920	1921	Aug. 1922	Aug. 1923	Aug. 1924	Aug. 1925	Aug. 1926	July 1927	Aug. 1927
Total index 236 Commodities.....	236	102.3	131.6	199.0	209.2	243.5	171.8	151.7	153.5	156.8	158.9	154.0	152.0	152.4
Classified according to chief component material:														
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc.)	67	111.6	149.8	220.2	234.4	287.6	178.2	148.4	147.2	167.5	171.9	168.9	175.8	172.1
II.—Animals and Their Products.....	50	102.5	119.9	179.4	198.7	204.8	154.6	133.3	127.9	125.2	138.1	135.8	133.5	137.1
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.	28	97.8	133.3	269.9	281.4	303.3	165.0	174.2	196.2	199.7	193.0	172.0	155.6	159.4
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	21	94.3	100.1	139.4	171.6	241.6	202.5	166.3	177.7	161.4	159.3	155.8	153.7	154.4
V.—Iron and its Products.....	26	97.7	151.8	227.3	201.8	244.4	185.7	154.4	170.3	157.4	147.7	144.2	143.6	142.1
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	96.2	137.3	144.2	135.6	137.7	98.6	99.8	94.1	96.5	106.8	101.2	93.4	93.7
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products.....	16	94.5	102.2	144.9	163.8	197.5	205.4	185.4	183.2	184.2	177.8	175.8	169.5	168.4
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products.....	13	103.0	123.1	187.3	185.4	223.3	184.7	165.9	165.7	154.1	156.5	157.9	153.5	153.1
Classified according to origin:														
I.—Farm (Canadian Products).....	36	110.6	143.4	212.3	232.5	258.2	164.2	133.2	128.8	148.4	156.0	152.3	160.4	160.1
II.—Marine.....	8	98.8	107.1	172.5	177.5	173.5	149.3	130.5	137.3	150.5	152.6	151.6	154.1	154.1
III.—Forest.....	21	94.3	100.1	139.4	171.6	241.6	202.5	166.3	177.7	161.4	159.3	155.8	153.7	154.4
IV.—Mineral.....	67	95.8	121.5	166.1	167.8	196.2	175.6	157.4	157.6	155.3	151.8	149.8	143.2	142.1
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	107	104.2	133.4	189.2	206.0	244.0	168.4	147.4	144.2	152.4	156.1	153.3	155.6	155.4
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	129	101.0	130.4	196.9	204.4	242.0	180.0	156.2	156.6	158.3	160.5	153.6	148.1	148.1
Classified according to purpose:														
I.—CONSUMERS' GOODS (GROUPS A AND B).	98	101.3	120.6	172.8	191.7	226.1	174.4	153.4	148.9	150.8	155.5	158.5	151.5	153.1
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco.....	74	105.6	132.3	193.3	207.6	244.4	170.7	145.2	144.9	147.8	153.0	155.1	152.3	153.1
Beverages.....	4	101.7	125.2	197.5	218.2	249.7	176.0	196.4	222.5	233.7	234.5	237.7	227.3	233.4
Breadstuffs.....	8	110.6	144.4	224.4	216.6	261.2	186.9	151.6	136.2	161.8	183.3	172.2	177.0	173.1
Chocolate.....	1	102.0	112.0	104.0	131.6	183.2	209.2	96.0	100.0	96.0	104.0	116.0	132.0	132.0
Fish.....	8	98.8	107.1	172.5	177.5	173.5	149.3	130.5	126.1	150.5	152.6	151.6	154.1	154.1
Fruits.....	8	101.6	124.2	173.5	221.6	249.4	218.6	203.0	204.8	192.2	188.0	159.9	183.6	184.1
Meats, Poultry and Lard.....	12	103.7	118.9	200.8	204.1	209.2	215.7	147.0	135.4	128.6	148.1	156.7	134.7	135.6
Milk and Milk Products.....	11	100.0	119.5	165.1	192.8	203.0	167.8	131.0	133.5	128.2	139.8	127.9	134.0	137.6
Sugar, refined.....	2	115.4	171.6	209.4	237.2	408.3	213.3	170.4	216.1	184.1	146.4	140.7	151.0	146.1
Vegetables.....	10	122.9	210.0	232.3	245.4	431.1	170.0	148.9	188.4	222.4	158.8	245.8	231.7	208.7
Eggs.....	2	104.4	120.0	174.9	197.3	213.1	159.7	106.4	101.0	121.0	123.8	116.8	117.8	146.0
Tobacco.....	2	108.0	117.6	154.7	204.1	227.0	206.5	206.5	206.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5
Miscellaneous.....	6	99.3	119.6	218.0	248.2	283.8	186.9	169.6	159.6	159.6	148.7	148.7	160.1	159.2
(B) Other Consumers' Goods.....	24	96.1	105.8	146.9	171.6	203.1	179.2	163.4	153.9	154.5	157.6	162.7	150.5	150.5
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear).....	11	105.3	128.5	181.3	232.5	260.2	186.3	160.6	161.0	153.6	151.7	152.8	152.9	152.2
Household equipment.....	13	93.0	98.6	136.0	152.3	185.0	176.9	164.3	151.7	154.8	159.4	165.9	194.8	149.8
Furniture.....	3	102.8	107.3	189.1	245.3	323.4	249.4	219.6	229.1	194.8	194.8	194.8	194.8	194.8
Glassware and pottery.....	3	99.7	203.2	247.4	336.9	490.6	461.6	374.2	274.2	263.3	322.7	321.3	321.2	320.0
Miscellaneous.....	7	92.9	97.9	135.0	156.0	182.3	174.8	162.8	160.5	158.3	158.3	164.8	148.5	148.5
II.—PRODUCERS' GOODS (GROUPS C AND D).	146	103.4	130.7	195.0	206.7	241.0	167.3	146.8	145.6	151.7	158.2	148.0	149.9	149.2
(C) Producers' Equipment.....	15	94.4	101.1	146.0	164.6	197.1	206.5	185.7	184.7	188.1	181.2	182.0	174.2	174.3
Tools.....	4	98.1	117.8	203.9	216.6	264.5	218.0	189.6	216.0	222.0	204.2	204.2	204.2	205.2
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies.....	7	94.5	99.9	142.1	161.5	194.1	206.4	186.0	184.7	187.5	181.1	182.3	174.7	174.7
Miscellaneous.....	4	92.3	133.2	244.5	242.3	268.6	200.5	177.5	179.8	197.4	180.1	169.4	156.1	157.5
(D) Producers' Materials.....	131	104.4	133.9	200.3	210.7	246.8	163.0	142.6	141.5	147.8	153.5	144.4	147.3	146.5
Building and Construction Materials.....	32	93.8	103.8	150.5	175.0	214.9	183.2	163.8	167.9	154.4	153.6	149.4	147.8	147.4
Lumber.....	91	91.1	92.3	130.4	163.8	206.4	180.0	162.2	167.5	160.5	150.1	148.4	148.6	149.3
Painters' Materials.....	4	102.2	159.4	264.3	303.2	313.7	173.3	188.3	195.0	186.8	191.0	177.7	164.1	162.4
Miscellaneous.....	14	100.0	128.2	191.9	192.4	227.7	162.8	165.2	166.7	161.6	159.1	145.8	144.7	140.9
Manufacturers' materials.....	99	106.8	140.8	211.7	218.8	254.0	158.4	137.8	135.5	146.8	153.5	143.5	147.1	146.3
For Textile and Clothing Industries.....	21	96.2	134.2	274.1	286.8	310.2	157.3	178.3	204.4	222.6	195.7	171.1	154.0	158.4
For Fur Industry.....	2	72.4	83.0	237.3	445.6	477.5	264.4	316.4	304.8	219.9	231.5	362.7	474.6	472.7
For Leather Industry.....	6	102.8	137.6	146.6	217.4	176.3	98.0	110.8	95.3	96.4	104.0	90.0	121.8	118.4
For Metal Working Industries.....	27	95.0	145.0	174.9	155.1	173.0	123.2	115.5	118.8	113.5	116.1	111.2	106.7	106.5
For Chemical Using Industries.....	7	110.8	167.0	230.6	184.0	208.7	184.8	160.7	155.5	152.7	150.0	160.8	149.3	149.3
For Meat Packing Industries.....	4	110.0	120.9	195.4	180.2	186.6	114.3	111.3	103.4	102.3	119.1	114.1	123.5	117.1
For Milling and other Industries.....	9	114.6	153.8	252.7	261.7	280.7	177.7	131.8	127.6	161.5	183.2	164.0	181.6	178.9
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials.....	23	108.4	138.6	188.8	200.9	295.8	180.7	156.2	147.3	154.8	154.7	151.4	151.6	150.8

efficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January on prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gives figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures are now available also for March and September each year since 1917 and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1917, quarterly figures 1918 to 1926, and monthly

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1927*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Cloth- ing	Sund- ries	All Items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Mar. 1918....	172	132	104	171	139	149
June 1918....	174	132	109	171	143	152
Sept. 1918....	181	139	111	185	147	159
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Mar. 1919....	178	143	112	197	154	162
June 1919....	187	139	119	197	157	166
Sept. 1919....	195	146	121	210	161	173
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	167	192
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	170	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	173	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	176	191
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	176	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	176	166
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	176	166
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	176	162
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	176	158
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	176	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	176	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	176	158
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	175	160
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	175	157
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	174	158
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	174	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	173	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	173	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	171	155
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	171	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	170	157
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	170	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	169	157
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	168	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	168	160
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	168	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	156	167	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	156	167	157
Jan. 1927....	155	161	156	156	167	158
Feb. 1927....	153	161	156	156	167	158
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	156	167	157
Apr. 1927....	147	160	156	154	167	155
May 1927....	147	159	156	154	167	155
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	167	155
July 1927....	149	158	156	154	167	155
Aug. 1927....	149	158	156	154	167	155

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food 35%; Fuel 8%; Rent 12%; Clothing 18%; Sundries 20%.

figures for 1927. As stated in the above mentioned supplement the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light group, gas and electricity have been included.

Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5; 1924, 79.2; 1925, 75.6; 1926, 75.6.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1914-15 (Report, Vol. 2, page 318) and bringing the figures down to 1926. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 73.8; 1924, 72.2; 1925, 69.9; 1926, 68.7. This index number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1926, is weighted according to population in each city covered for the years 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926, the figures are substantially the same as those recently issued by the Bureau.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1926 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (revised, Prices and Price Indexes, 1913-1926): Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1. Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 109.6; 1915, 112.8; 1916, 112.8; 1917, 113.6; 1918, 114.2; 1919, 116.2; 1920, 123.8; 1921, 143.0; 1922, 163.1; 1923, 162.9; 1924, 162.6; 1925, 178.7; 1926, 172.2. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs, calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 100.6; 1913, 100.0.

Retail Prices

Prices of beef continued toward somewhat lower levels, sirloin steak averaging 32.4 cents per pound in August, as compared with 33 cents in July; round steak 26.8 cents in August and 27.4 cents in July; rib roast 24.4 cents per pound in August and 25 cents in July; and shoulder roast 17.9 cents per pound in August and 18.7 cents in July. Somewhat lower prices were reported from most localities. Veal was slightly higher at an average price of 20.2 cents per pound. Prices in the prairie provinces and in British Columbia were, on the whole, lower, but these declines were more than offset by advances in the eastern provinces. Mutton was slightly lower at 29.8 cents per pound, as compared with 30.1 cents in July. Both fresh and salt pork averaged lower, the former at 28 cents per pound in August, as compared with 28.2 cents in July, and the latter at 26.3 cents per pound in August, as compared with 26.6 cents in July. Bacon was also lower at an average price of 38.5 cents per pound. Lard was unchanged at an average price of 21.5 cents per pound.

Eggs showed a seasonal advance, fresh averaging 40.3 cents per dozen in August, as compared with 37.8 cents in July and 36.2 cents in June, and cooking averaging 36.7 cents per dozen in August, 34.3 cents in July and 33.1 cents in June. Higher prices were reported from practically all localities. Milk was unchanged in the average. Seasonal increases occurred in the prices of butter, dairy averaging 37.4 cents per pound in August, as compared with 37 cents in July, and creamery averaging 42.1 cents per pound in August as compared with 41.9 in July. Cheese was up from an average price of 30.7 cents per pound to 30.9 cents.

An increase in the price of bread was reported from Victoria. Soda biscuits and flour were unchanged in the average. Rolled oats advanced from an average price of 6.1 cents per pound in July to 6.3 cents in August. Rice was slightly lower averaging 10.7 cents per pound. Canned vegetables showed little change. Beans were slightly lower at 8.1 cents per pound. Onions declined from 9.1 cents per pound in July to 8 cents in August. Potatoes averaged \$2.40 per ninety pounds in August, as compared with \$2.43 in July. Higher prices were reported from many localities in the western provinces, but these increases were offset by declines in the eastern provinces. Evaporated apples showed little change at 19.3 cents per pound. Prunes were down from an average price of 15.1 cents per pound in July to 14.9 cents in August. Raisins and

currents showed little change. Raspberry jam was up from an average price of 78.1 cents per four pound tin in July to 79.3 cents in August. Granulated sugar was lower in many localities, the price declining from 8.4 cents per pound in July to 8.2 cents in August. Tea was slightly higher, averaging 71.4 cents per pound. Both anthracite coal and bituminous coal were practically unchanged, the former averaging \$16.19 per ton, and the latter \$10.14. Hardwood was slightly lower at \$12.03 per cord. Coal oil was down from an average price of 31.3 cents per gallon in July to 31.2 cents in August. No changes were reported in rent.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement of wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Wheat declined, the monthly average price for No. 1 Manitoba Northern cash wheat at Fort William and Port Arthur basis, being \$1.597 as compared with \$1.62 in July. The upward movement in corn continued, American yellow being up from \$1.13 per bushel to \$1.19. Flaxseed rose from \$1.95 per bushel to \$2, and western oats from 65½ cents per bushel to 66½ cents. Western barley was down from 89½ cents per bushel to 84½. Flour at Toronto was down from \$8.94 per barrel to \$8.72. Oatmeal was up from \$4.78 per ninety-eight pound sack to \$4.98, and rolled oats from \$4.10 per ninety-pound sack to \$4.30. Shorts advanced from \$34.85 per ton to \$36.25. Raw sugar was down from \$4.09 per hundred to \$4.02, and granulated from \$6.31½ to \$6.12½. Tea was up from 51½ cents per pound to 53½ cents. Lower prices for potatoes prevailed in practically all markets, Ontario varieties at Toronto being down from \$2.38 per bag to \$1.56, and Manitoba potatoes at Winnipeg from \$1.35 per bushel to \$1.26. Canned peas declined from \$1.50 per dozen tins to \$1.45. Oranges advanced from \$7-\$7.50 per case to \$8-\$8.50. Prunes declined from 10-11 cents per pound in July to 9-10 cents in August. Evaporated apples advanced from 12 cents per pound to 12½ cents. Rubber was slightly higher, Ceylon being up from 35 cents per pound to 35½ cents. Western cattle at Winnipeg declined from \$8.33½ per hundred pounds to \$7.34, and choice steers at Toronto from \$8.55½ per hundred pounds to \$8.23½. Hogs averaged higher at \$11 per hundred pounds, as compared with \$9.75 in July. Choice sheep were up from \$5.50 per hundred pounds to \$6. Meats followed the trend in live stock, dressed beef, hindquarter, at Toronto, being down from \$18.40 per hundred pounds to \$18, while dressed hogs ad-

vanced from \$15.05 per hundred pounds to \$15.38. Finest creamery butter at Montreal advanced from 37 cents per pound to 38 cents, prints at Toronto from 39 cents per pound to 41 cents, and solids from 37 cents per pound to 40½ cents. Cheese at Montreal advanced from 24 cents per pound to 25 cents. Fresh eggs at Montreal were substantially higher, being 47-50 cents per dozen in August, as compared with 37-40 cents in July. Canned salmon, due to the prospect of a smaller pack, advanced. Beef hides at Toronto fell from 18-19 cents per pound to 17-18 cents and calf skins from 19-20 cents per pound to 18-19 cents. Raw cotton at New York was considerably higher at 20 cents per pound, as compared with 18 cents in July. The higher price was said to be due to unfavourable weather conditions and reports of damage by boll weevil. The advance in raw cotton was

also reflected in higher prices for cotton goods and yarns. Flax fibre advanced from 22-25 cents per pound to 24 cents. Jute rose from \$9.17 per hundred pounds to \$9.90, and hessian from \$10.75 to \$11.25. Raw silk continued to decline, the price being down from \$5.20 per pound to \$4.90. Foundry pig iron at Montreal was down from \$26.50 per ton in July to \$26-\$26.50 in August, while basic pig iron fell from \$21 per ton to \$20. White pine advanced from \$53 per M ft. to \$55, and hemlock from \$28 per M ft. to \$30. In non-ferrous metals copper advanced from \$14.45 per cwt. to \$15.50, copper sheets from 20¼ cents per pound to 21 cents, wire from 17 cents per pound to 17½ cents, and zinc from \$7.73 per cwt. to \$7.95. Silver declined from 56¼ cents per ounce to 54½ cents, and antimony from 12½ cents per pound to 12¼ cents. Pressed brick was down from \$30.40 per thousand to \$26.03.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes and the accompanying tables give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1913=100, was 141.1 for July, a decline of 0.5 per cent for the month. There was a decline of 1.6 per cent in foodstuffs, and an advance of 6.2 per cent in non-foods. There were declines in all food groups. Rises in cotton and other textiles and in the miscellaneous group were almost balanced by falls in iron and steel and in other metals and minerals.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures) was 122.0 in July, showing a decline of 0.9 per cent on the June level. During the month the foodstuffs index declined 3.4 per cent, with a decline of 5.1 per cent in vegetable foods, owing to lower levels for potatoes, English wheat and flour; a decline of 2.9 per cent in animal food, owing to lower prices for beef, mutton and Irish bacon; and a decline of 0.7 per cent for sugar, coffee and tea. Materials rose 0.9 per cent with a decline of 1.2 per cent in minerals, and the same in sundries, and an advance of 5.4 per cent in the textile group, raw cotton, wool, flax and ute being higher. The general trend of prices

is described as follows in the *Statist*, August 13:

The price-level has now been trending steadily downwards since about the end of 1924, when the preparations were being made for a return to the gold standard. The fall, indeed, has been practically continuous except for the period of the coal strike of last year, when conditions were wholly abnormal. The July index is lower than the lowest point touched during the great depression period, and is the lowest on record since the end of 1915. It indicates a level of prices only 43½ per cent above the average of the three years 1912-1914.

The *Times* index number, on the base 1913=100, was 142.2 in July, showing a decline in the general level of 0.1 per cent. The index for foods declined 2.8 per cent from 149.0 to 144.9. For industrial materials the index rose 1.5 per cent from 138.6 to 140.7. There was a rise of 8.9 per cent in cotton. In cereals, wheat and flour prices declined while barley, oats and maize were dearer. A seasonal drop in the price of potatoes caused a sharp fall in the group "other food." There were downward movements in iron and steel and in copper, tin and coal.

Austria

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office was 19,102 in August on the base prices in kronen, first half of 1914=1, as compared with 20,430 in June and 20,096 in July. During the two months food prices declined 10 per cent and industrial materials rose 1.1 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number on the base July, 1914=1 was 15,160 in August,

a decline of 1.3 per cent for the month. The level of food prices was lower and all other groups were unchanged.

Denmark

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Statistical Department, now published quarterly, was 176 for the beginning of July, a decline of two points from the level three months earlier on the base July, 1914=100. Foods rose one point to 153; clothing declined one point to 192; fuel and light declined 5.2 per cent to 201; taxes and dues declined about 6 per cent to 237 and housing and sundries were unchanged at 189 and 172.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of wholesale prices published by *Statistique Générale*, on the base July, 1914=100, was almost stationary in June, being 633, a decline of three points. Native products declined 1.9 per cent and imports rose 2.2 per cent. All foods declined slightly and all materials rose slightly, the most noticeable changes being a decline of 4.3 per cent in vegetable foods and a rise of 4.6 per cent in textiles.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number for July on the base 1913=100, was 137.6, a decline for the monthly average of 0.2 per cent. The index of agricultural goods declined 1.7 per cent to 137.5 while that of industrial raw materials and semi-manufactured goods rose 0.5 per cent to 132.2 and that of industrial manufactured goods rose 0.8 per cent to 147.1.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number, on the base 1913-14=100, rose 1.6 per cent from the June level to 150.0 in July. Foods rose 2.6 per cent to 156.8 owing to seasonal changes in potato prices, following the inclusion of new potatoes, and to increased prices of eggs. Heat and light rose 0.9 per cent owing to the cessation of summer rates for domestic fuel. Rent and clothing showed no change.

Italy

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Milan Chamber of Commerce, on the base 1913=100, was 491.35 in July, a decline of 3.5 per cent for the month. Considerably large declines were shown by all the group indexes. The index of all foods fell 4.3 per cent and that of industrial materials fell 3.2 per cent.

Spain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Director-General of Statistics, on the base 1913=100, was 168 in July as compared with 171 in June. The index number for the foods section declined three points to 178 and that for materials declined one point to 159. The movements were slight with the exception of animal foods and vegetable foods which fell considerably. All materials groups declined or remained unchanged except textiles and leather which rose one point.

RETAIL PRICES.—The official index number of retail prices, Madrid, on the base 1914=100, was 189 in July, a rise of 10 points or 5.6 per cent for the month. Animal foods rose 8.2 per cent; vegetable foods declined slightly and fuels and miscellaneous articles rose 11.2 per cent.

Sweden

COST OF LIVING.—The quarterly index of the Department of Social Affairs, on the base July, 1914=100, was 169 at July 1, a decline of one point for the three months period. Foods declined one point; fuel and light declined 4 points; clothing declined one point and housing, taxes and sundries were unchanged.

Switzerland

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number, on the base June, 1914=100, showed no change in July from the June level of 160. Foods and clothing were unchanged; fuel and light declined one point and rent rose one point.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1913=100, was 144.6 for July, compared with 143.7 for June, an increase of two-thirds of one per cent. There was an increase of 1½ per cent in the group "farm products." Clothing materials and miscellaneous commodities averaged higher, while there were slight decreases shown by foods, fuels, metals, building materials and chemicals and drugs. No change was reported for the group house-furnishing goods.

Bradstreet's index number, showing the cost of a list of 106 commodities was \$12.9015 on September 1, a gain of 2.5 per cent over August 1. There were advances in textiles, especially cotton and cotton goods, and in live stock, provisions, oils, and naval stores. There were declines in fruits, hides and

leather, metals, building materials and the miscellaneous group. Other groups showed little change.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base July, 1914=100, was 162 in July, a decline of 3 points from the June level. The food index declined 6 points to 153, shelter declined one point to 168, sundries rose one point to 173 and clothing and fuel and light were unchanged for the month at 169 and 160 respectively.

The index number of the Massachusetts Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life was 158.6 for July, on the base 1913=

100, a decline of 0.7 per cent from the June level. Foods dropped nearly two per cent. Clothing declined about 1.8 per cent. Fuel rose slightly, increase in the price of coal being partially offset by lower prices of kerosene and gas.

The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1913=100 was 173.4 in June, a decline of 1.3 per cent from the December figure, 175.6. Foods declined 2.2 per cent to 158.5; clothing declined 1.1 per cent to 164.9; housing declined 1.3 per cent to 162.1; fuel and light declined nearly 4 per cent to 180.8; furniture declined 1.2 per cent to 205.2, and the miscellaneous group rose 0.3 per cent to 204.5.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Wages not yet Earned cannot be Garnisheed

THE Cast of *Thoreson et al versus Board of Trustees, Blairmore School District*, which was reported in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1927, (page 693), was followed by another action brought against the same trustees by three of the teachers who were involved in the first case. It will be recalled that under the decision of Mr. Justice Boyle the trustees obtained a judgment dismissing the action for wrongful dismissal brought against them by certain teachers. The trustees sought later to obtain payment in part of the costs in that case by garnisheeing the salaries due to the teachers for February, 1927. The garnishee summons was issued on February 26, but the salaries for that month were not due for payment until February 28. Three of the teachers applied to the Master in Chambers at Edmonton to set aside the summons on the ground that the wages for February, not being payable until the end of the month, were not earned at an earlier date and could therefore not be garnisheed. The Master refused the application, holding that, although the salaries were not due for payment until February 28, there was nevertheless an accrual of wages from day to day, and that this accumulated portion of the wages owed for February could in fact be garnisheed. The teachers appealed to the Alberta Supreme Court, which reversed the Master's decision. For the trustees it was argued that the sections of the School Act relating to wages contemplated an indebtedness accruing from day to day, on the principle that as each day passes there is a present debt, the payment of which may be postponed to the end of a period not greater

than one month. In taking the opposite view the Court cited a British decision of 1877 (*Hall versus Pritchett*, 3 Queen's Bench Division, 215) to the effect that, where a salary is paid by the month, the future unearned salary for the month is neither a debt owing nor accruing, as there is no debt but only a possible liability, "because if the judgment debtor, in the interval before the next monthly payment became due, were to absent himself from his duties or be guilty of misconduct, the money would not be earned," and it was therefore held that the future salary could not be attached.

The appeal was allowed and the garnishee summons set aside, with costs to the applicants.*

—(*Alberta—Thoreson versus Board of Trustees, Blairmore School District.*)

Wage Contract with Bona Fide Intention on both Sides is Binding

A school teacher in New Brunswick, who had been engaged for two years in the same school, was visited shortly before the termination of her contract by two of the trustees, who discussed with her the question of re-engaging her for a third term. She declined to make a new contract for the same salary as formerly, and asked for an increase from \$410 to \$450. The two trustees agreed to this increase and accordingly a new contract was drawn up as required by the School Act, and signed by the two trustees and the teacher. After signing the contract the two trustees pro-

* Dominion Law Reports, Sept. 1, 1927, page 641.

ceeded to call on the third trustee, who refused his consent to the new arrangement. When, after two months, the school opened, the teacher on presenting herself at the school house was met by two of the trustees who refused her admission. She sought to obtain employment in other districts, but was informed by the inspector that there was no vacancy. She therefore brought an action for the recovery of the salary called for by the contract, or at least for four months at \$45 per month. The case was tried in the County Court before a jury, who gave a decision in favour of the plaintiff for the amount claimed. This decision was affirmed on appeal by the Appeal Division, New Brunswick Supreme Court. The question at issue was whether or not there was a contract which could be sued upon; and if so, whether it was the contract of the defendant corporation. The court found, as to proceedings of the two trustees in consulting the third member of the Board, that there was a sufficient compliance with the provisions of the School Act which require a full meeting of the Board, and that there was evident intention on the part of the trustees to make the contract which was entered into with the plaintiff.

—(*New Brunswick—Des Rosiers versus School District No. 1 Balmoral and Dalhousie.*)

Lumber Camp Cooks classed as "Lumbering" employees

Two men employed as cooks by a lumber company in British Columbia claimed that they were entitled to be paid the minimum wage of forty cents per hour, as fixed by the first order of the Board of Adjustment under the Male Minimum Wage Act of the Province, governing the lumbering industry. The case was heard at Fort George by the County Court Judge, who held that the men were not so entitled, as employment of this nature was not included in the order made by the Board. The legal argument in the case turned upon the question of whether the occupation of a cook was "incidental to" the lumbering industry. The plaintiffs laid the circumstances before the Board of Adjustment, stating that while they were dissatisfied with the ruling of the County Court Judge and desired to enter an appeal, they were not financially in a position to do so. Judging that it was desirable

to have an authoritative decision on the matter, the Board instructed counsel to argue the case on behalf of the plaintiffs in the Court of Appeal. This Court, consisting of Chief Justice Macdonald, Mr. Justice McPhillips, Mr. Justice Galliher, and Mr. Justice M. A. Macdonald, unanimously reversed the decision of the County Court Judge, and held that the plaintiffs were entitled to be paid the legal minimum wage as laid down in the order affecting the lumbering industry.

Definition of Agricultural Employees

The British Minister of Labour recently referred to the High Court of Justice (King's Bench Division) the question whether persons employed in the distribution of farm products should be considered as agricultural employees and therefore as not being insurable under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, farm workers being exempt from the operation of this Act. Mr. Justice Roche formulated a working rule on this subject as follows:—

Persons are employed in agriculture and horticulture when employed upon any operations done about the production, preparation, or transfer of the products of farm or garden or orchard in the best saleable condition to a first buyer or to a salesman or agent for sale if one be employed, or to a distinct business under one proprietorship as in Daniel's case. But if the industrial status and occupations of the employed persons are such that, though they are working about or in connexion with a farm or garden or orchard, they may properly be said to be essentially pursuing their own special occupations, they are not employed in agriculture or horticulture within the meaning of this rule.

A signalman employed by a construction company in Quebec sustained serious injuries from the fall of a hoisting apparatus under which he was working. He claimed \$17,545 in compensation, alleging that as the result of his injuries he would be unable to work for one year, and that his earning capacity would be reduced by 85 per cent for the rest of his life. A settlement, however, was reached out of court by which he agreed to accept \$2,616 in full discharge of his claim and this settlement was ratified by the court at Montreal.